

ATENÇÃO

MANTIVEMOS AQUI O SENTIDO
DE LEITURA COM QUE A OBRA
FOI PUBLICADA ORIGINALMENTE
NO JAPÃO. ASSIM, O LIVRO DEVE
SER ABERTO DO LADO INVERSO
AO QUE ESTAMOS ACOSTUMADOS
NO OCIDENTE, A LEITURA DOS
QUADRINHOS SEGUE DA DIREITA
PARA A ESQUERDA, CONFORME
O EXEMPLO AO LADO.

Todas as notas de rodapé são da edição brasileira.





AYAKO BY OSAMU TEZUKA

© 2018 BY TEZUKA PRODUCTIONS

TODOS OS DIREITOS RESERVADOS

Publicado originalmente no Japão em 1972

Direitos da tradução em português negociados com Tezuka Productions por meio da agência Kashima

Tradutores Marcelo Yamashita e Esther Sumi Capa Gustavo Piqueira / Casa Rex Revisão Bruno Aparecido Prisco e Guilherme Mazzafera Letras AJ Estúdio

DADOS INTERNACIONAIS DE CATALOGAÇÃO NA PUBLICAÇÃO - CIP

T356

Tezuka, Osamu (1928 - 1989)

Ayako / Osamu Tezuka. Tradução de Marcelo Yamashita e Esther Sumi. São Paulo: Veneta, 2018.

ISBN 978-85-9571-015-3

1.Literatura Japonesa. 2. Novela Gráfica. 3. História em Quadrinhos. 4. HQ. 5. Mangá. 6. História do Japão. 7. Drama. I. Título. II. Yamashita, Marcelo, Tradutor. III. Sumi, Ester, Tradutora. IV. De volta ao Iar. V. O Iwaiden. VI. O homem chamado Katīō. VII. A fissura do tempo. VIII. Atropelamento por trem. IX. A marca. X. A imitação. XI. O porão. XII. Testemunho. XIII. O cadáver vivo. XIV. As sombras do conflito. XV. A crisálida. XVI. A casa de boneca. XVII. Avalanche. XVIII. Luz e sombra. XIX. Ōshinkai. XX. A flor da árvore-da-seda. XXI. O circuito humano. XXII. Escuridão.

CDU 821.521

CDD 895



Rua Araújo, 124, 1º andar, São Paulo CEP 01220-020 contato@veneta.com.br www.veneta.com.br

PARTE 1

CAP1 DE VOLTA AO LAR 07

CAP2 OIWAIDEN 27

CAP 3 O HOMEM CHAMADO KATO 47

CAP4 A FISSURA DO TEMPO 89

CAP 5 ATROPELAMENTO POR TREM 133

CAP 6 A MARCA 151

CAP7 A IMITAÇÃO 181

CAPS OPORÃO 205

PARTE 2

CAP9 TESTEMUNHO 225

CAP10 OCADÁVER VIVO 265

CAP 11 AS SOMBRAS DO CONFLITO 289

CAP12 A CRISÁLIDA 325

CAP13 A CASA DE BONECA 353

CAP14 AVALANCHE 377

CAP 15 LUZ E SOMBRA 415

PARTE 3

CAP 16 ÖSHINKAI 459

CAP 17 A FLOR DA ÁRVORE-DA-SEDA 511

CAP18 O CIRCUITO HUMANO 601

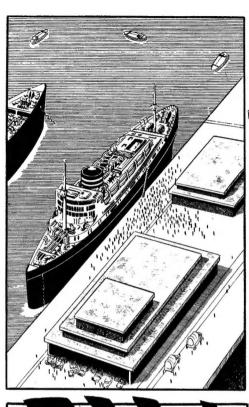
CAP19 ESCURIDÃO 641

APÊNDICE

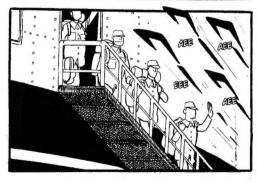
ANEXO 701

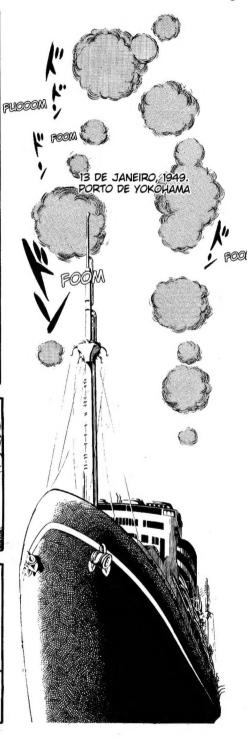
PREFÁCIO DA EDIÇÃO BRASILEIRA III

POSFÁCIO X





































1 - EMBORA TRATE-SE DE LIM NOME COMLIM NO JAPÃO EM TERMOS FONÉTICOS, NESTE LIVRO O NOME 'AYAKO' FOI ESCRITO COM CARACTERES QUE SIGNIFICAM "ESTRANHA".





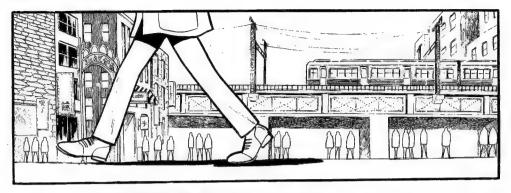






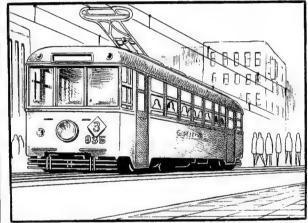


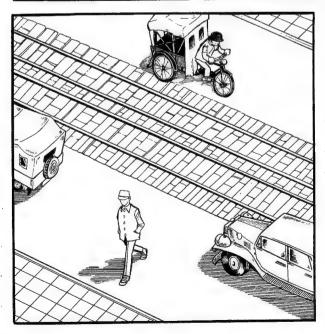
2 - TEMPLO XINTOÍSTA DE TÓQLIO, CRIADO EM 1869 PARA REVERENCIAR MILITARES JAPONESES MORTOS EM GUERRAS. 3 - OS PERSONAGENS SE REFEREM À ESTAÇÃO DE UENO (NO BAIRRO DE TAITO), DE ONDE SAEM OS TRENS PARA O NORTE DO JAPÃO.



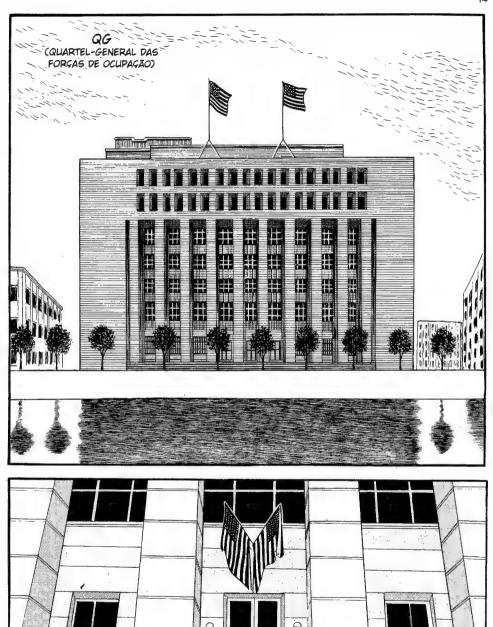


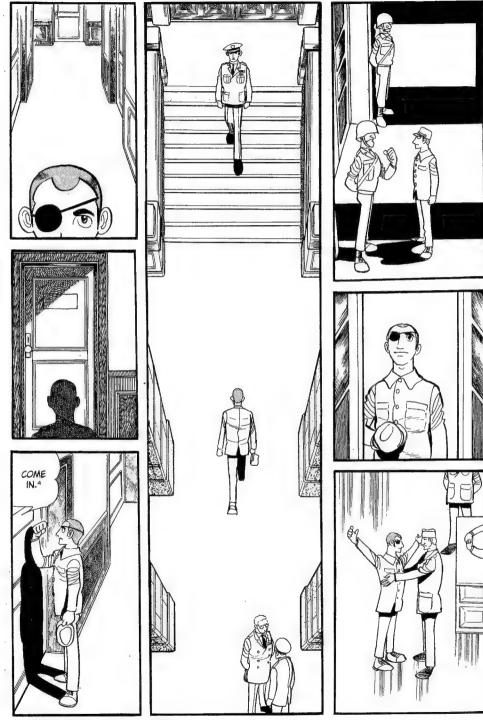












4 - "ENTRE"; EM INGLÊS, NO ORIGINAL JAPONÊS.









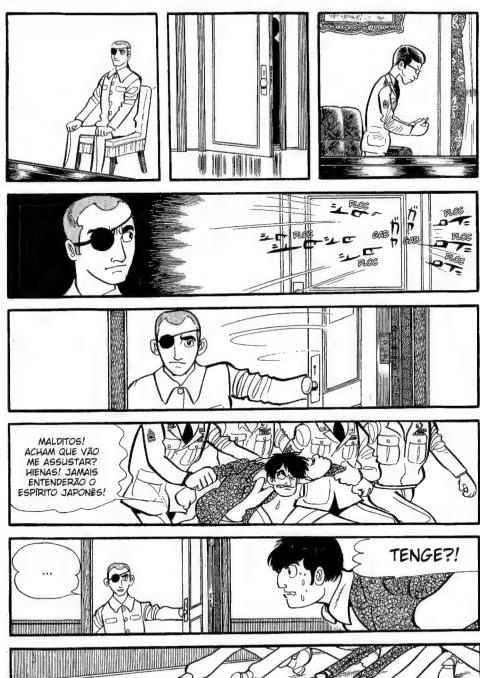








5 - O 'GE', DE TENGE, PRONUNCIA-SE 'GUE'. ASSIM, A PRONÚNCIA DO NOME É "TENGUE".























6 - "SIM"; EM INGLÊS, NO ORIGINAL JAPONÊS. 7 - A SEÇÃO DO GOVERNO (GOVERNMENT SECTION) ERA O DEPARTAMENTO DO GOVERNO DE OCLIPAÇÃO DAS FORÇAS ALIADAS ENCARREGADO DE DESENVOLVER AS REFORMAS DEMOCRATIZANTES NO JAPÃO.



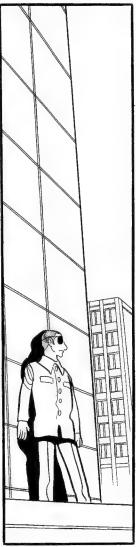








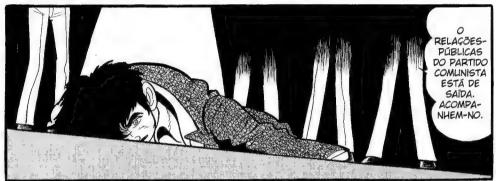


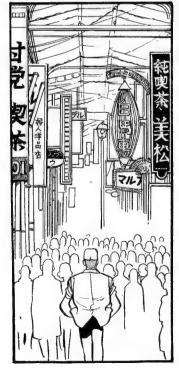


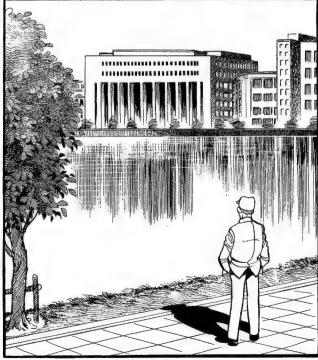


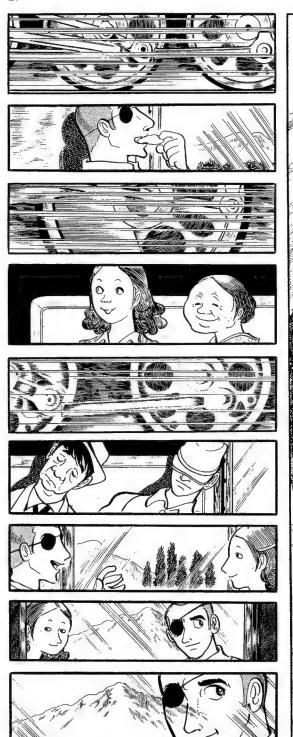
8 - "BOA SORTE"; EM INGLÊS, NO ORIGINAL JAPONES.



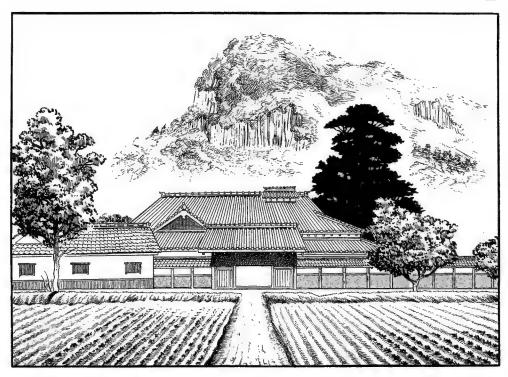




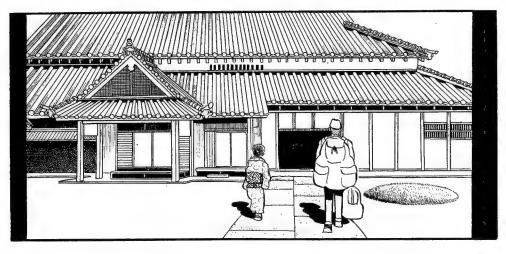


















































ICHIRÒ E A MULHER DELE ESTÃO NA SALA DOS FUNDOS... VÁ LÁ FICAR COM ELES.













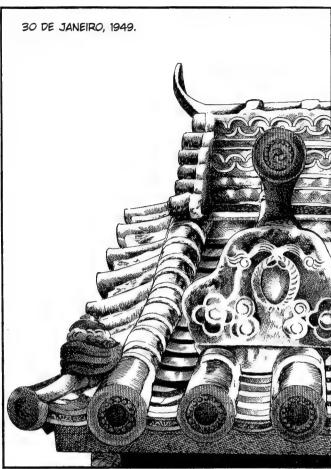






9 - TRECHO DE "TOSA NO SLINAYAMA" (AS DUNAS DE AREIA DE TOSA), LIMA CANÇÃO TRADICIONAL.







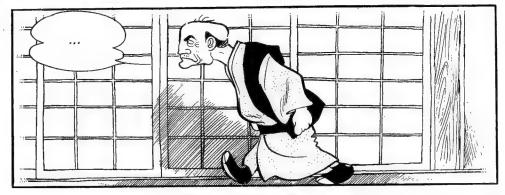


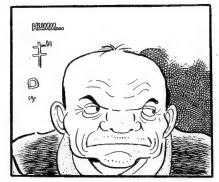


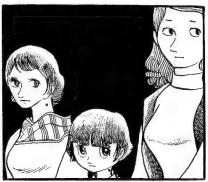


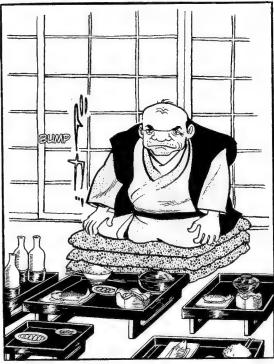






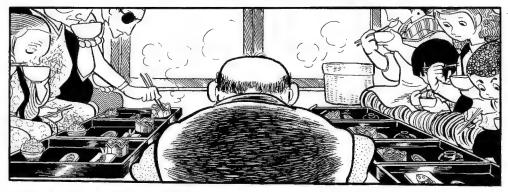


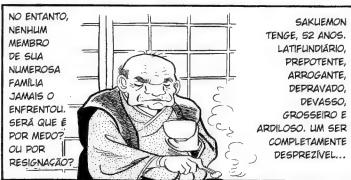


















MINHA IRMÃ MAIS
NOVA, NAOKO, 18
ANOS. ESTUDANTE
DO ENSINO MÉDIO.
UMA GAROTA
NORMAL, DE
PERSONALIDADE
ALEGRE E
AGRADÁVEL.
TODO MUNDO
GOSTA DELA.



MINHA CUNHADA,
SUE, 23 ANOS. UMA
MULHER RESERVADA
E AMARGURADA.
ELA APARENTA
SER MAIS VELHA
DO QUE É E VIVE
CERCADA POR UMA
AURA DE TRISTEZA.







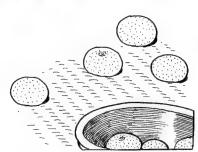




























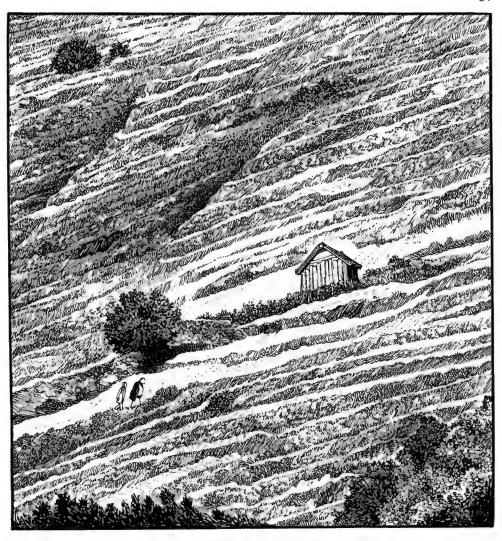
















IWAIDEN: PEQUENOS TEMPLOS ENCONTRADOS NOS CAMPOS AGRICOLAS. NA REGIÃO DE YODOYAMA E POR KANTŌ E TODA A CHŪBU, A POPULAÇÃO VENERA A DEUSA-RAPOSA INARI E OS DEUSES DAS MONTANHAS. SÃO ELES OS PROTETORES DOS CLÃS LOCAIS, E NÃO OS ESPÍRITOS ANCESTRAIS. OS IWAIDEN SÃO CONSIDERADOS UMA FORMA PRIMITIVA DE RELIGIÃO DOS ALDEÕES.







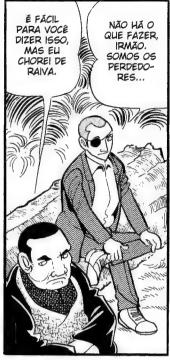


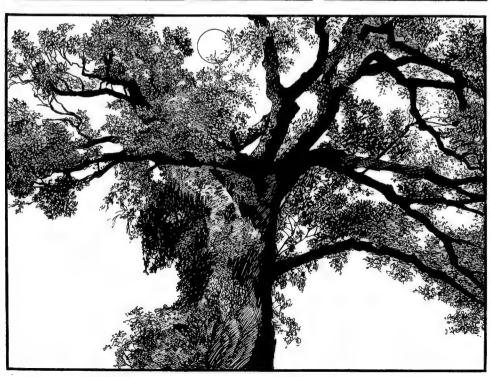
10 - CHO: UNIDADE DE MEDIDA DE SUPERFÍCIE; 1 CHO É EQUIVALENTE A 9.917 METROS QUADRADOS.





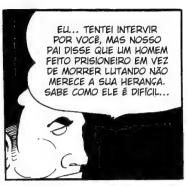
















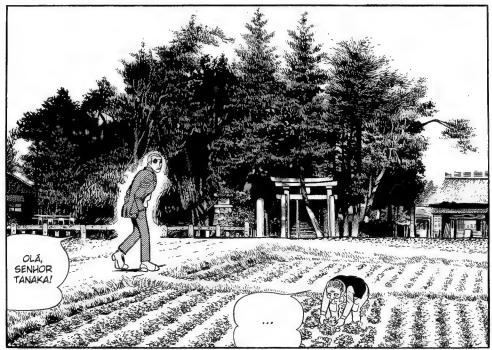










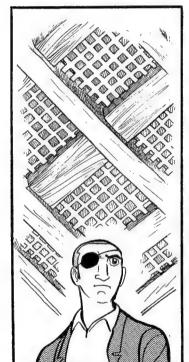


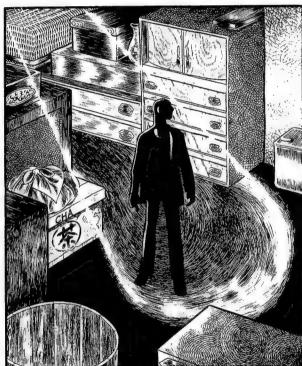




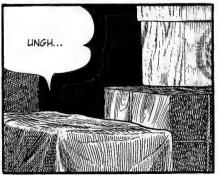




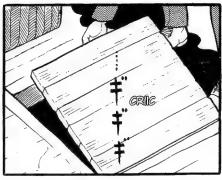






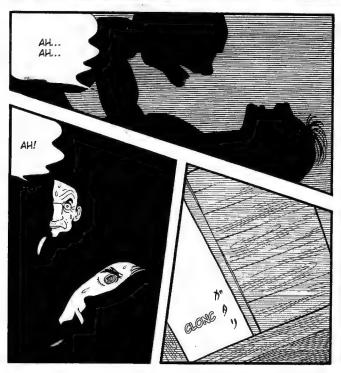






























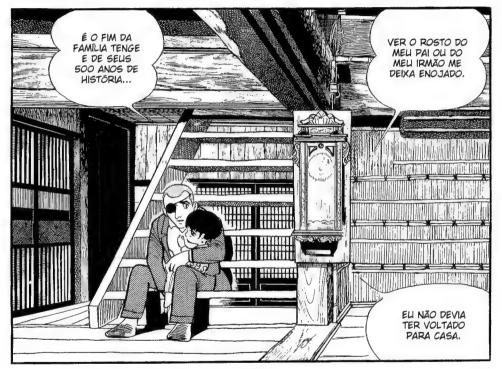
















JIRŌ TENGE, E QUANTO A VOCÊ?

VOCÊ REALMENTE ACHA QUE É EXCEÇÃO? NO CAMPO DE
PRISIONEIROS DE
MANILA, QUANTOS
COMPATRIOTAS
VOCÊ TRAILI PARA
AGRADAR O
COMANDANTE?

E QUANTO AO CORONEL RESTON?

VOCÊ ADMITE QUE FOI UM ESPIÃO?







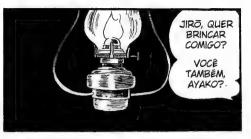


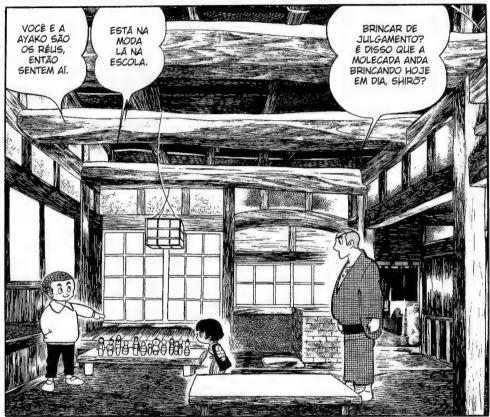




O HOMEM
CHAMADO KATŌ













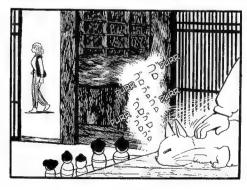




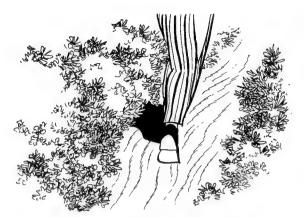






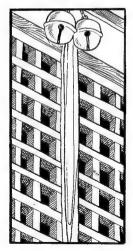










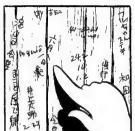


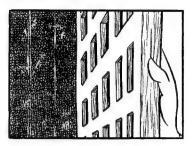




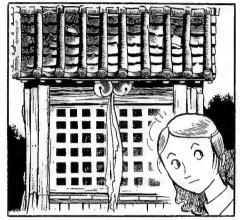


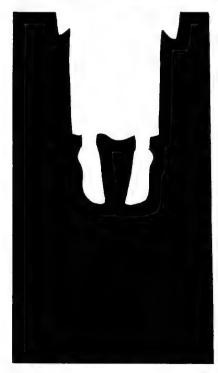


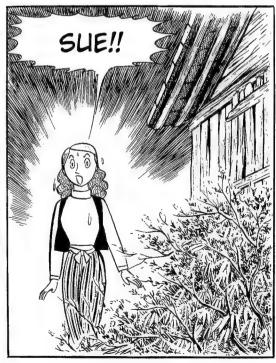


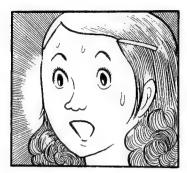










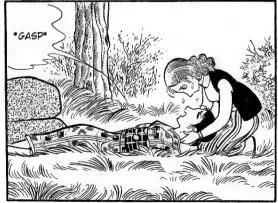








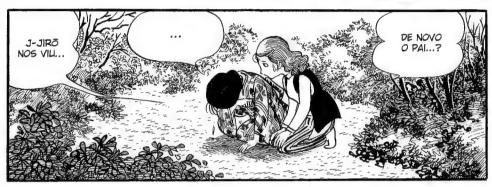




11 - O VOCATIVO PARA CUNHADO OU CUNHADA É O MESMO USADO PARA O IRMÃOS MAIS VELHOS.



































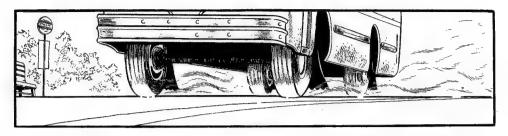


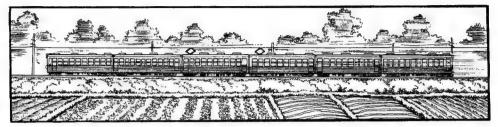








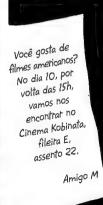








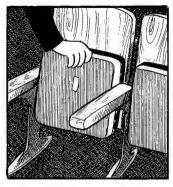


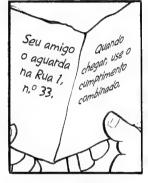










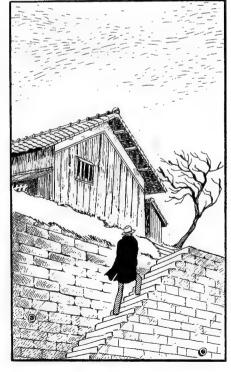




























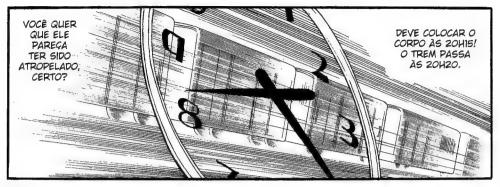
12 - CIC: COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS, O DEPARTAMENTO NORTE-AMERICANO DE CONTRAESPIONAGEM.





























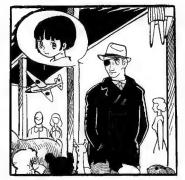




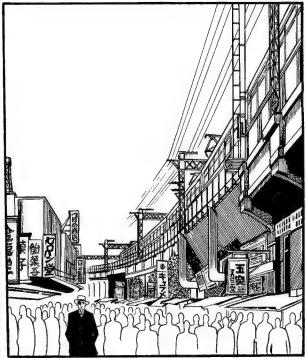


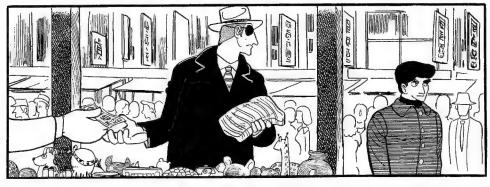
















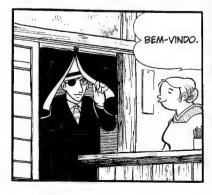


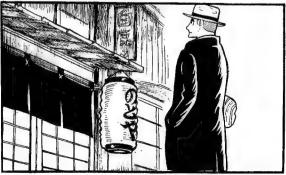








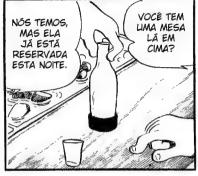






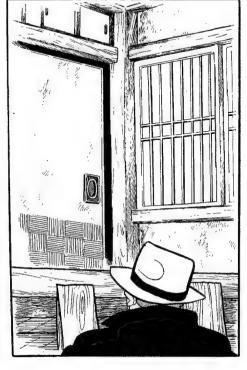
























13 - ESSE FICTICIO PARTIDO DE ESQUERDA, CRIADO PELA IMAGINAÇÃO DE TEZLIKA, NÃO TEM QUALQUER RELAÇÃO COM O REAL (E DIREITISTA) MINSHINTŌ - PARTIDO DEMOCRÁTICO PROGRESSISTA, CRIADO EM 2016.

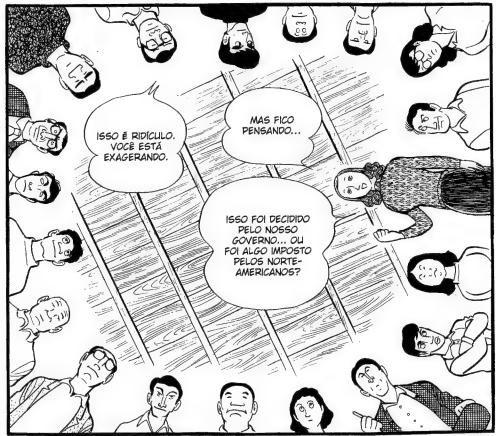


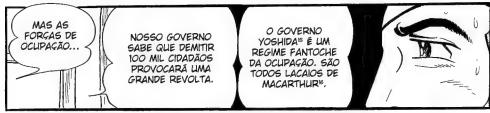




14 - NOME COM O QUAL PICOLI CONHECIDA A NIHON KUKLIYŪ TETSUDŌ, COMPANHIA FERROVIÁRIA ESTATAL. ELA TAMBÉM ERA CONHECIDA PELA SIGLA JNR (DE SEU NOME EM INGLÈS: JAPANESE NATIONAL RAILWAYS).







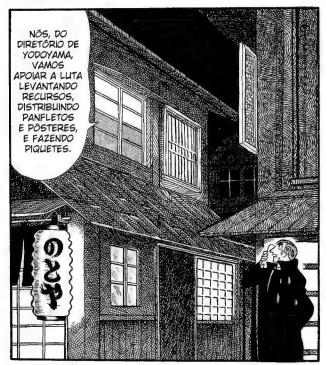
15 - SHIGERU YOSHIDA (1878-1967) FOI PRIMEIRO-MINISTRO POR DOIS PERÍODOS: 1946-1947 E 1948-1954). 16 - GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR (1880-1964), COMANDANTE SUPREMO DAS FORÇAS DE OCUPAÇÃO NO JAPÃO.







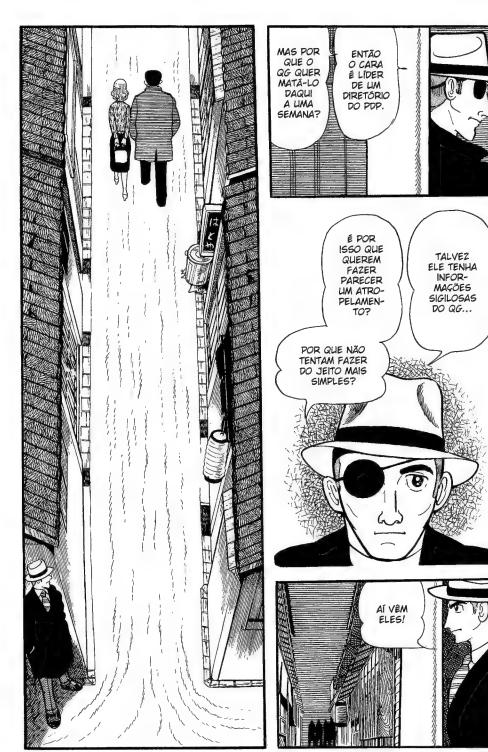




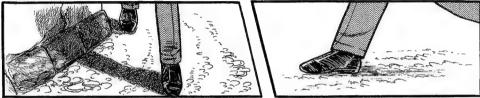




17 - GREVE GERAL CONVOCADA PELA SANBETSU, A CENTRAL SINDICAL COMUNISTA.



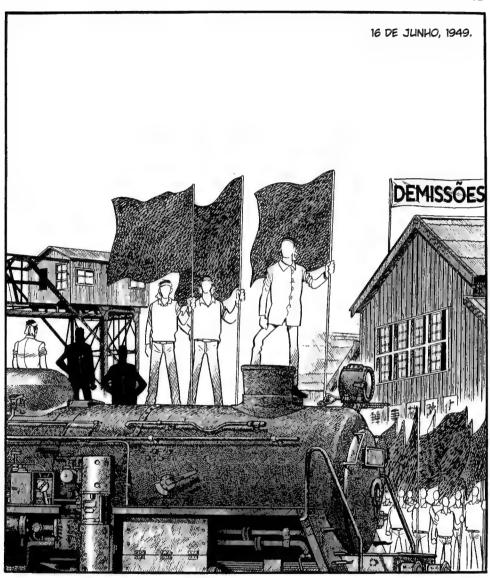


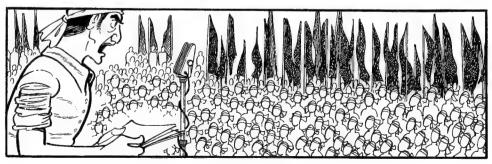




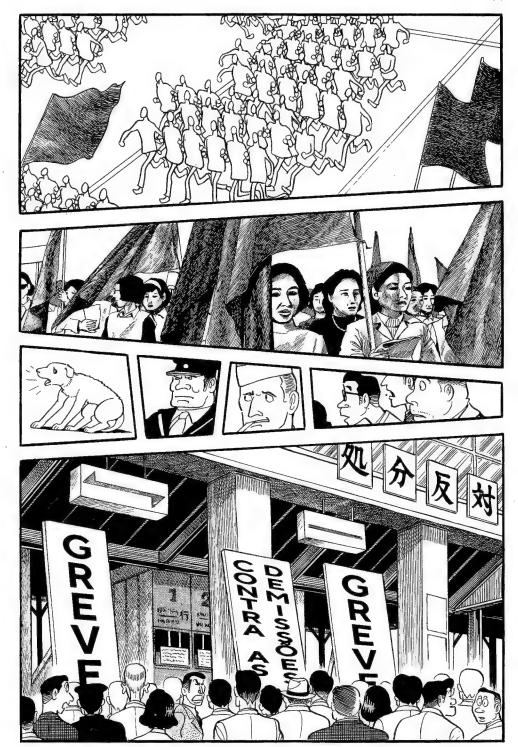


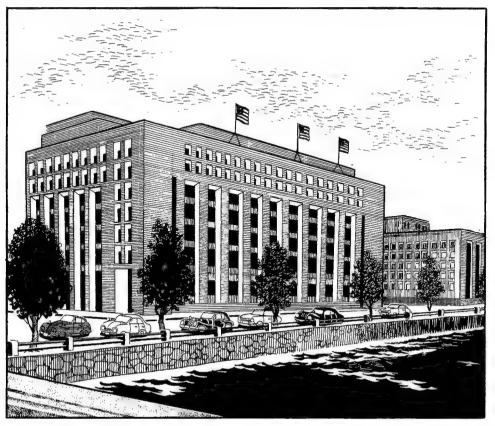








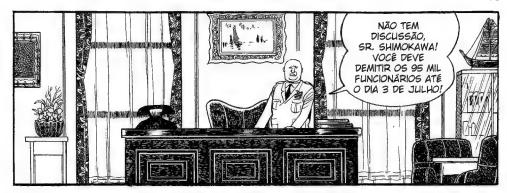






























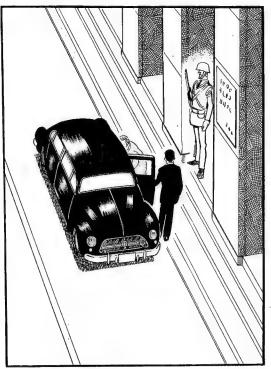








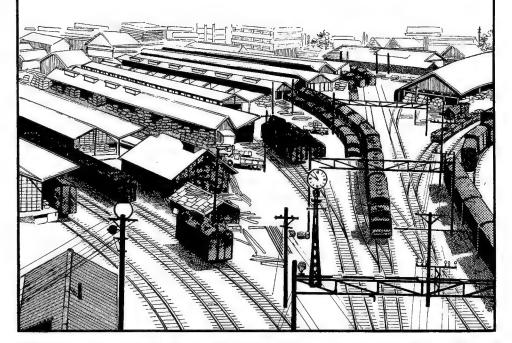








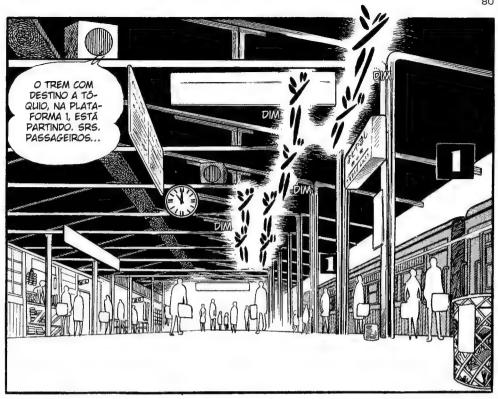
RECÉM-CHEGADO AO CARGO, O PRESIDENTE SHIMOKAWA IMEDIATAMENTE PASSOU A SER PRESSIONADO PARA DEMITIR 95 MIL FUNCIONÁRIOS. ELE SE RECUSOU A SEGUIR AS ORDENS. E ISSO DESAGRADOU CHAGNON E OS DEMAIS... NO DIA 1º DE JUNHO, FOI INAUGURADA A JNR, A COMPANHIA FERROVIÁRIA JAPONESA.
SEU PRIMEIRO PRESIDENTE, NORIYUKI SHIMOKAWA, ERA UM ANTIGO VICE-MINISTRO DOS TRANSPORTES, UMA PESSOA DE POUCAS LIGAÇÕES NO MUNDO POLÍTICO, SEM PROTETORES.
ESSA FALTA DE CONEXÕES PROVAVELMENTE FOI VISTA COMO ALGO POSITIVO POR CHAGNON, O RESPONSÁVEL PELA MALHA FERROVIÁRIA DESIGNADO PELAS FORGAS DE OCUPAÇÃO.





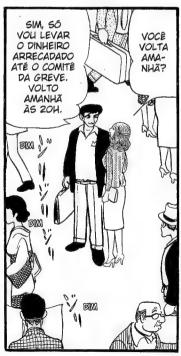


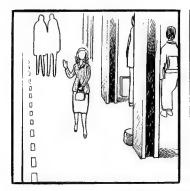
NOTA: GHIMOKAWA FOI BASEADO EM LIMA PESSOA REAL: SADANORI SHIMOYAMA. O "CASO SHIMOYAMA" É LIM DOS GRANDES ENIGMAS DO JAPÃO NO PÓS-GUERRA.





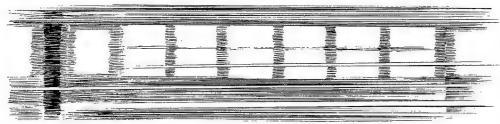
















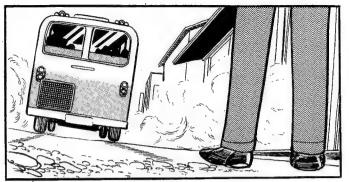




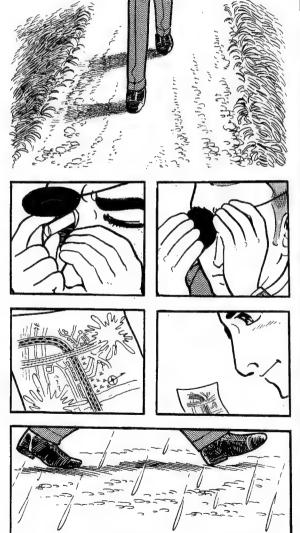










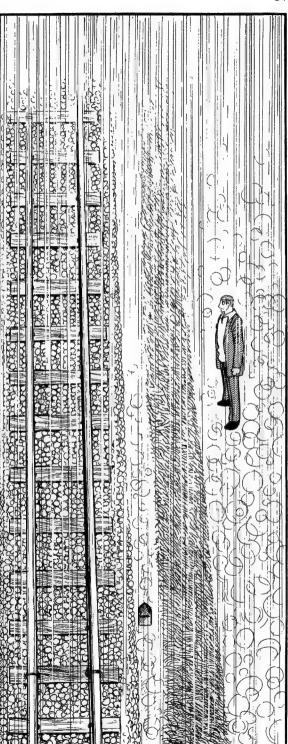


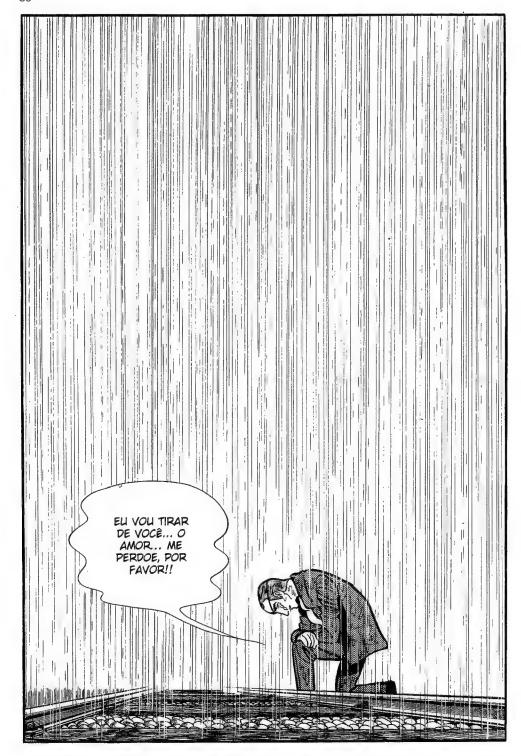


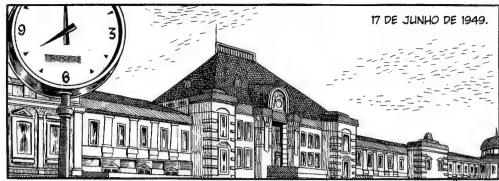












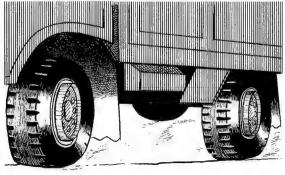










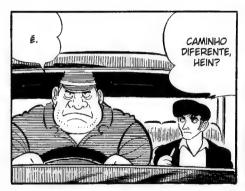




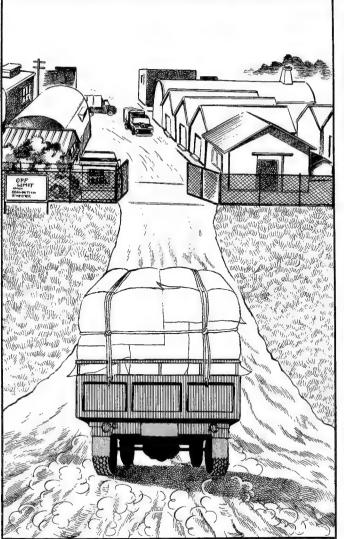
















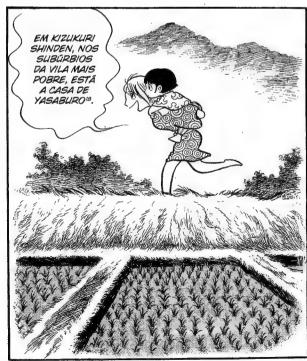










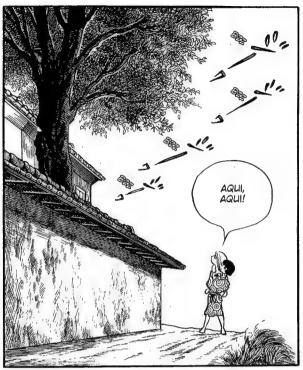




18 - ORYŌ ESTÁ CANTANDO "YASABUROBUSHI", MÚSICA FOLCLÔRICA DE AOMORI, REGIÃO DO NORTE DO JAPÃO.

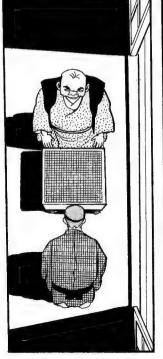




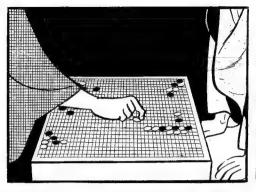






















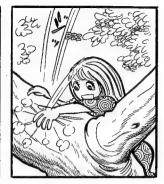


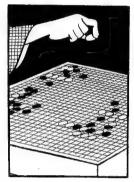








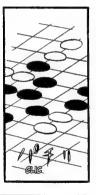


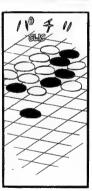








































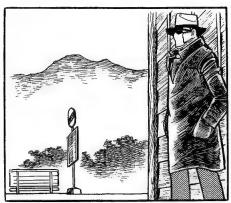
















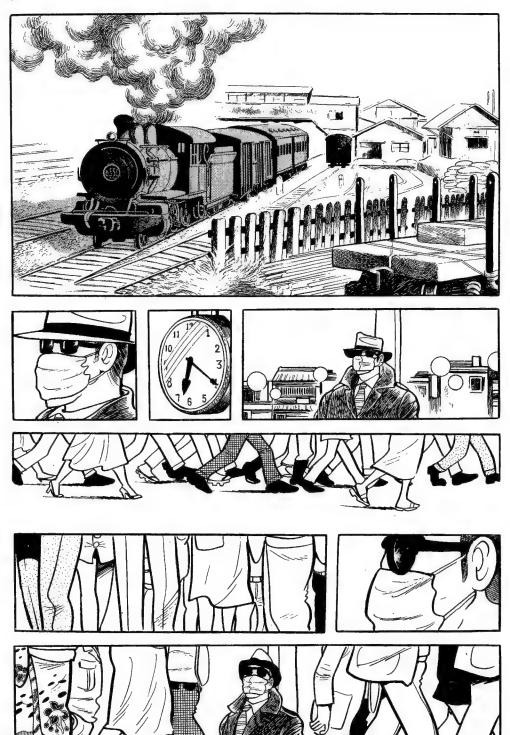






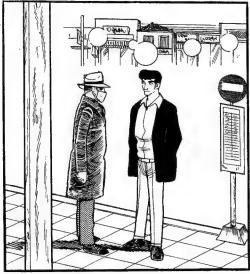








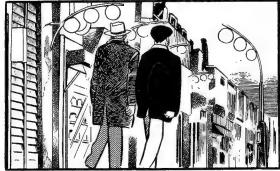


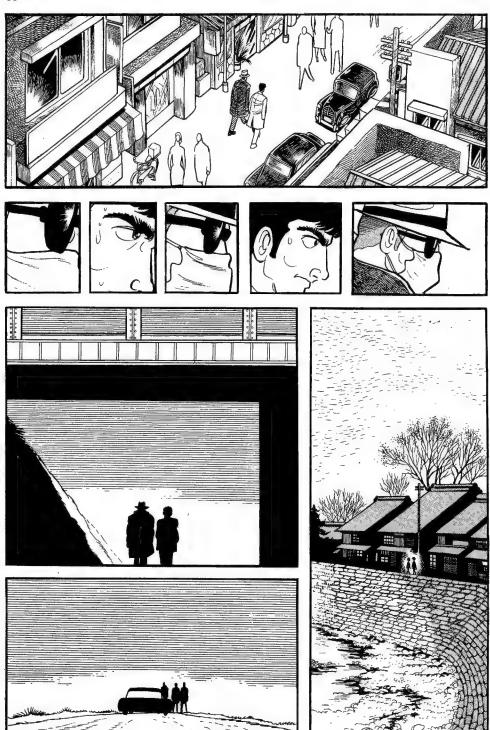


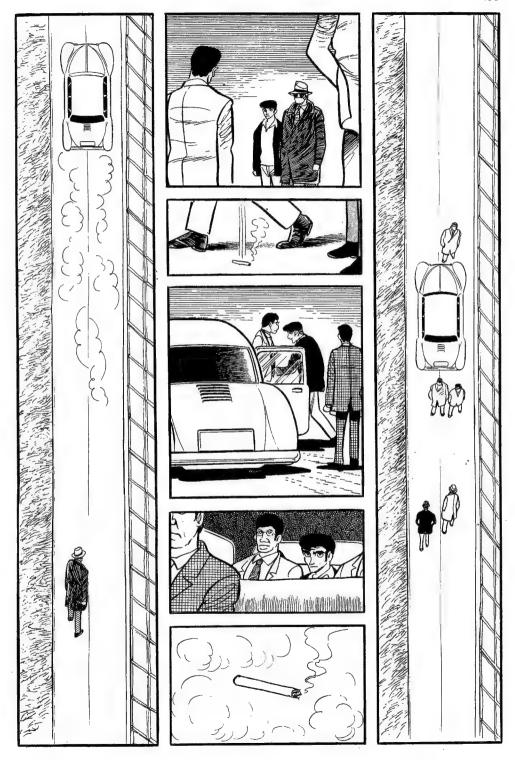






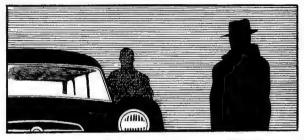






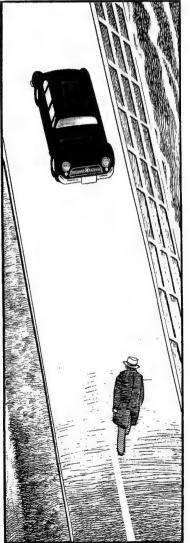


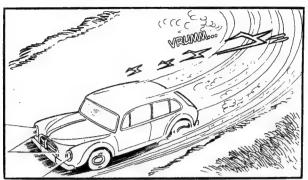




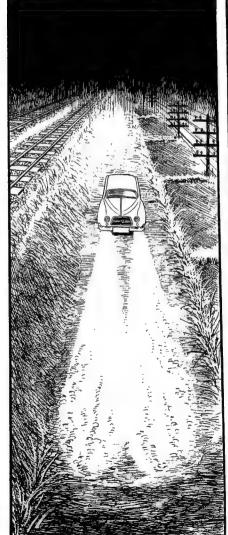


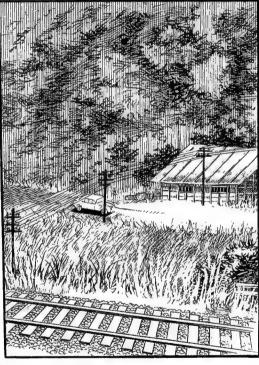




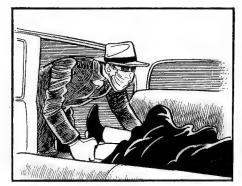






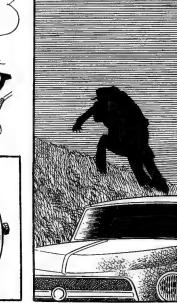




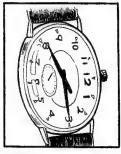






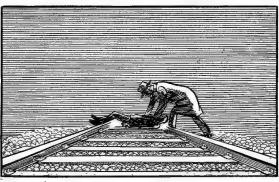


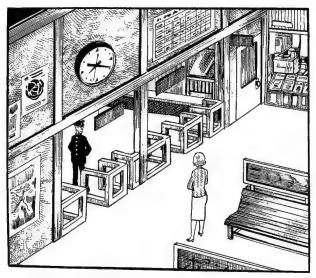




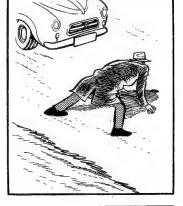






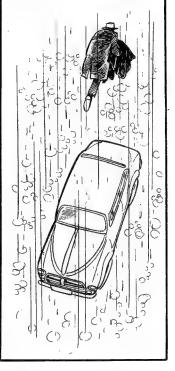


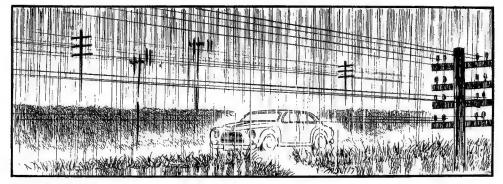






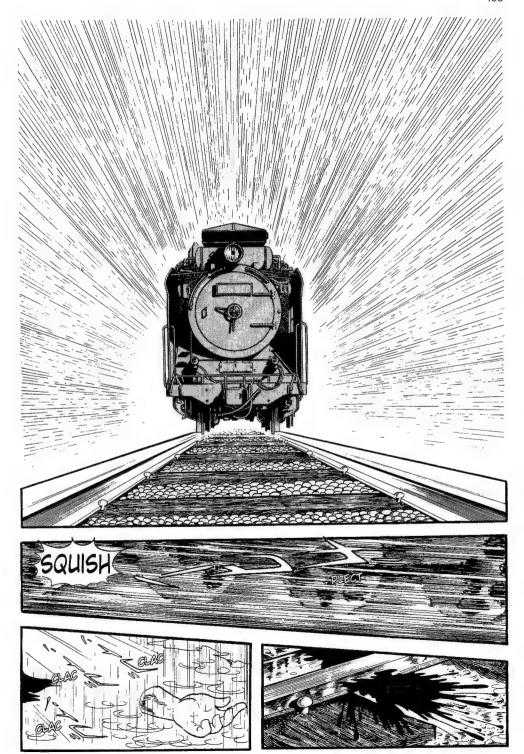


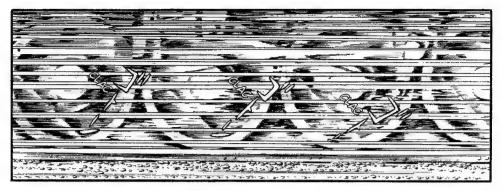








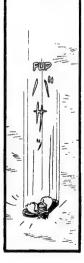




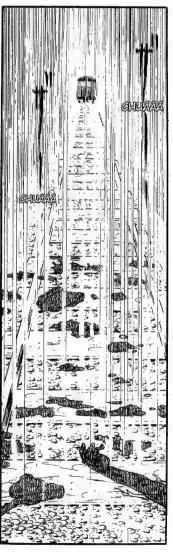




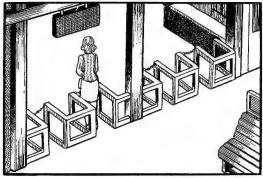


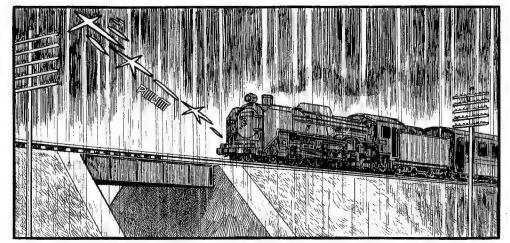




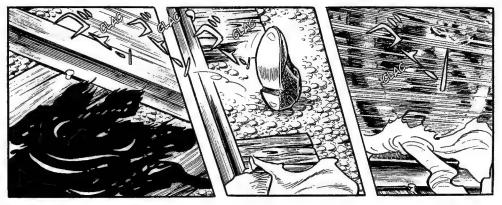




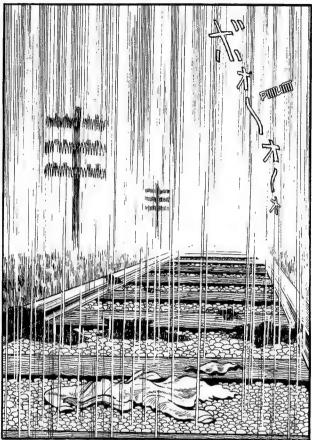




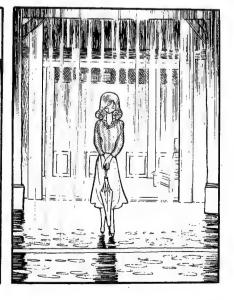


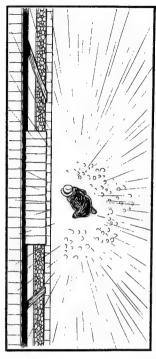


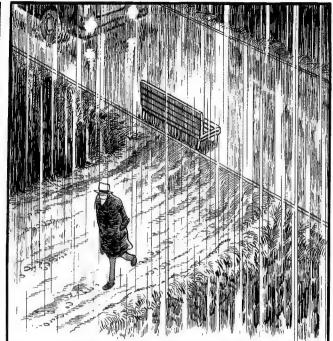


















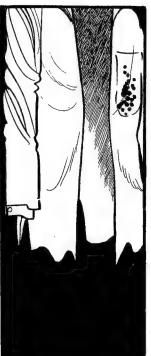












































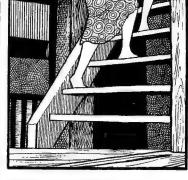




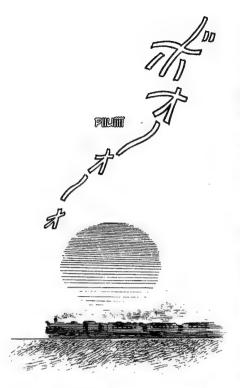


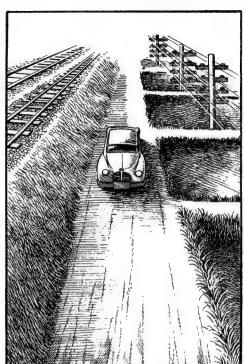




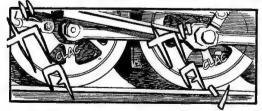




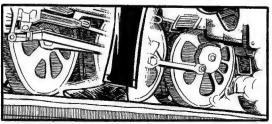


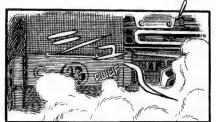


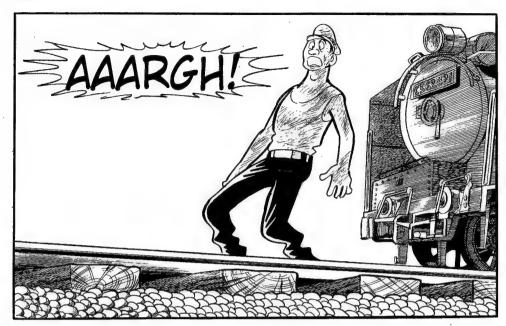


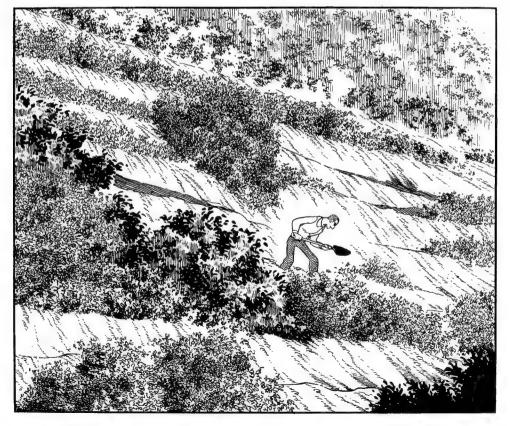


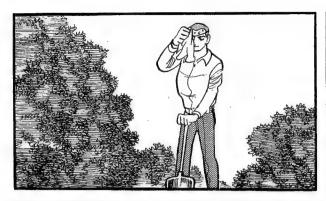




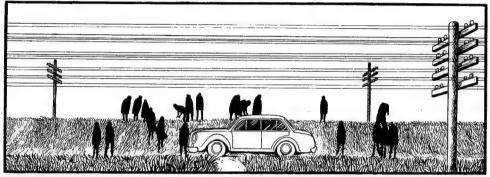






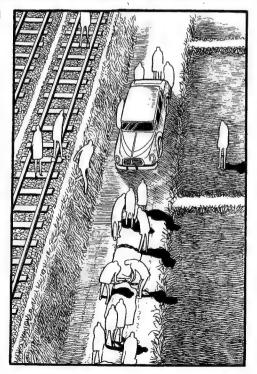






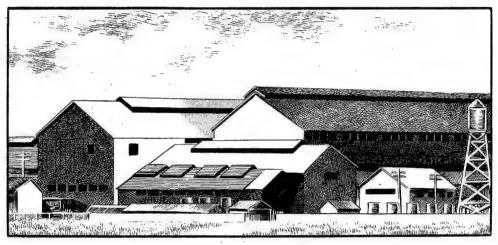






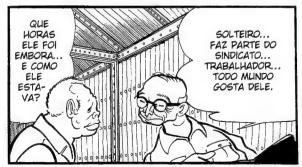












































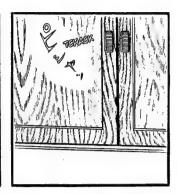








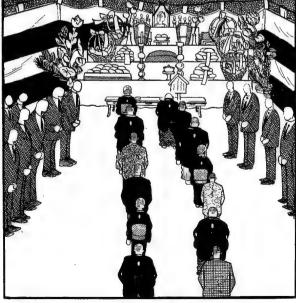




















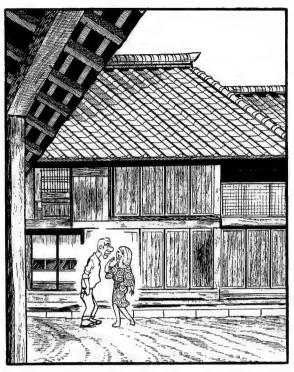


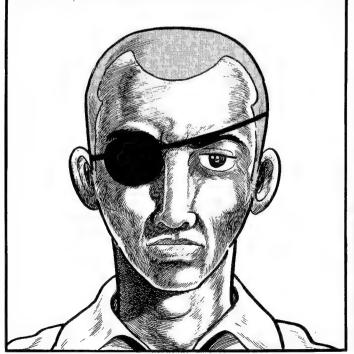














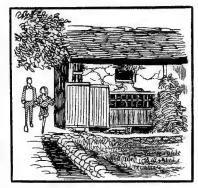


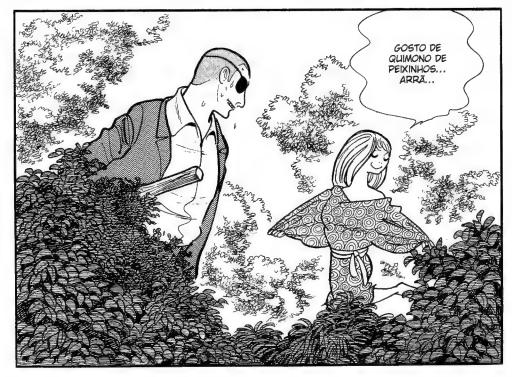




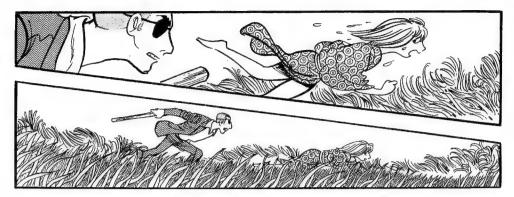








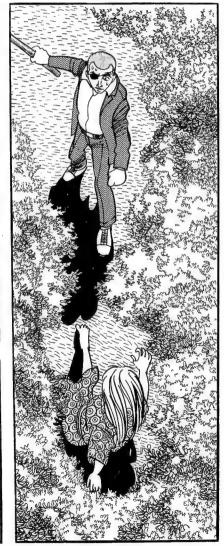








































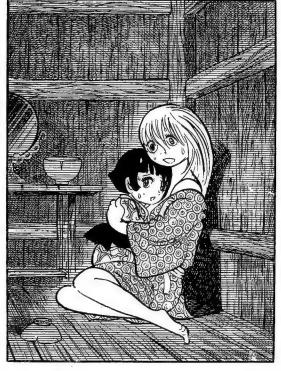




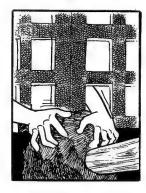






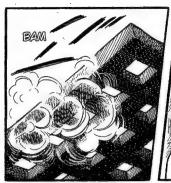




























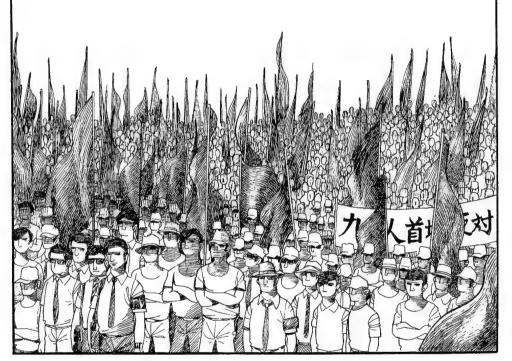
CAPITULO 05

ATROPELAMENTO POR TREM

TUDO ISSO
ENQUANTO O
FATIDICO DIA 3
DE JULHO SE
APROXIMAVA
CADA VEZ
MAIS.

ENQUANTO ISSO, PROTESTOS CONTRA AS DEMISSÕES EM MASSA DA JNR ESTAVAM SENDO ORGANIZADOS POR TODO O JAPÃO. NO DIA 26 DE JUNHO, O SINDICATO NACIONAL DOS TRABALHADORES FERROVIÁRIOS REALIZOU LIMA ASSEMBLEIA EM ATAMI, ONDE SE DECIDILI PELA GREVE.

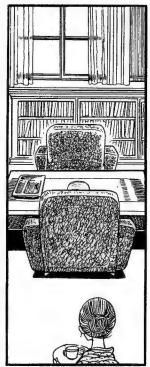
POR NÃO CONSEGUIR
REFAZER
COMPLETAMENTE
OS PASSOS DE
TADASHI ENO NO
DIA DE SUA MORTE,
A INVESTIGAÇÃO
ESTAVA CAMINHANDO
LENTAMENTE, EMBORA
TUDO APONTASSE
PARA SUICÍDIO.





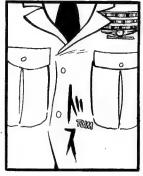










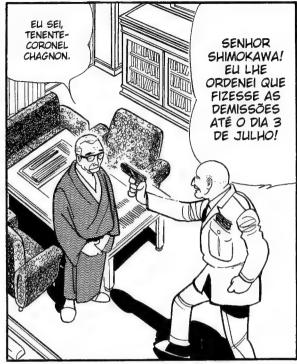






















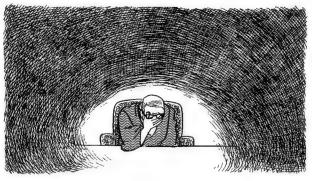






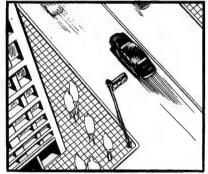




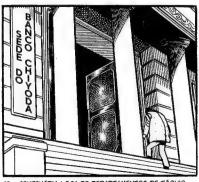














19 - CENTENÁRIA LOJA DE DEPARTAMENTOS DE TÓQUIO.



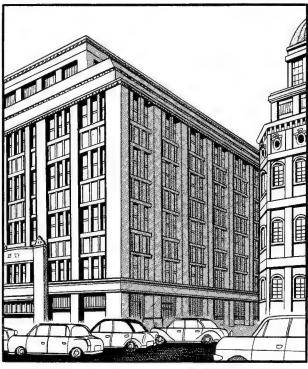


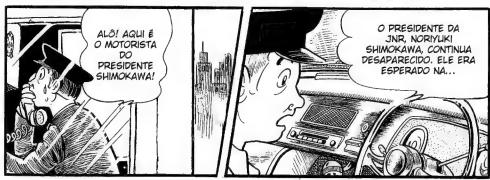










































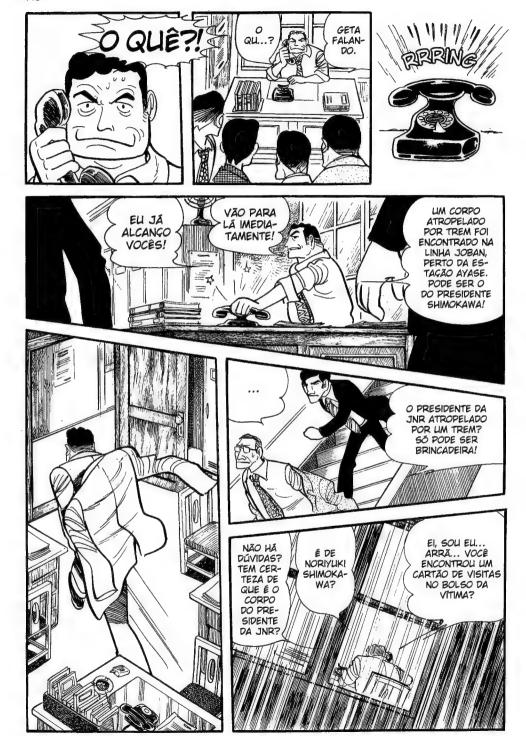








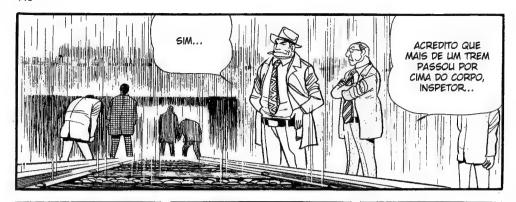








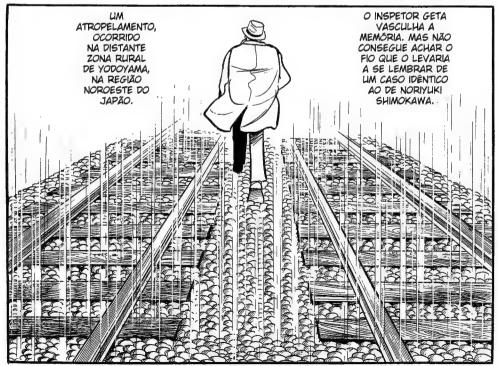












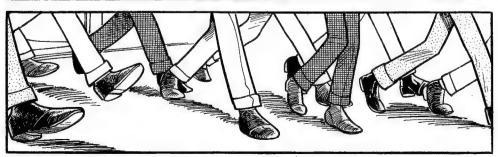


A POLÍCIA METROPOLITANA CRIOU UM GRUPO ESPECIAL PARA INVESTIGAR A MORTE DO PRESIDENTE SHIMOKAWA E PROMOVEU UMA GRANDE CONFERÊNCIA QUE REUNIU 43 PROMOTORES, INVESTIGADORES, PERITOS E MÉDICOS LEGISTAS DA UNIVERSIDADE DE TÓQUIO. FICOU DECIDIDO INVESTIGAR O CASO A PARTIR DE DOIS ÂNGULOS, SUICÍDIO E HOMICÍDIO, E AS SEGUINTES TAREFAS FORAM DEFINIDAS:

- 1. UMA EQUIPE ANALISARIA AS RELAÇÕES PESSOAIS DO PRESIDENTE.
- 2. UMA EQUIPE INVESTIGARIA A LOJA DE DEPARTAMENTOS MITSUKOSHI, ONDE O PRESIDENTE FOI VISTO PELA ÚLTIMA VEZ.
 - 3. LIMA ÉQUIPE ANALISARIA O LOCAL ONDE O CORPO FOI DESCOBERTO.
 - 4. UMA EQUIPE ORGANIZARIA O MÁXIMO DE INFORMAÇÕES COLETADAS.
- 5. LIMA INVESTIGAÇÃO SOBRE POSSÍVEIS MOTIVOS IDEOLÓGICOS SERIA FEITA PELO SETOR 2.























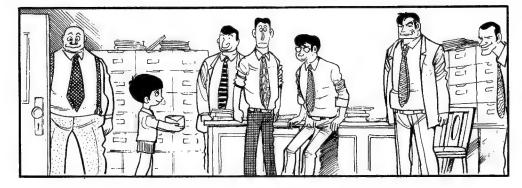














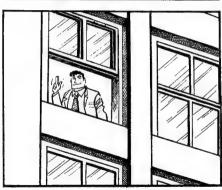








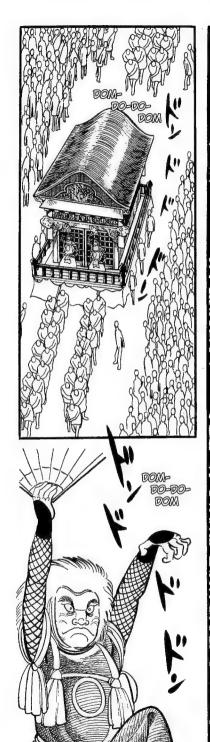




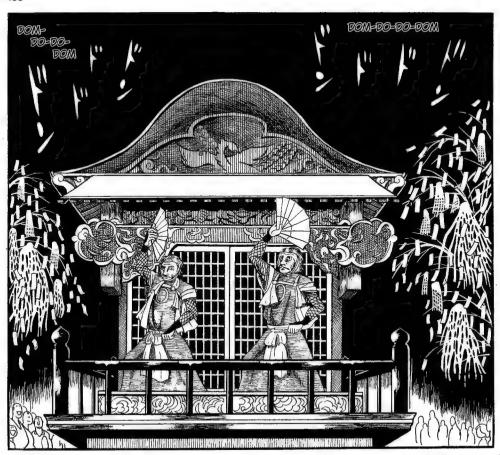


CAPITULO 06

A MARCA

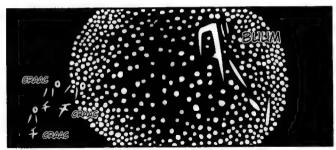










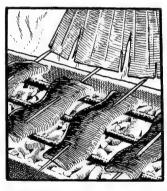




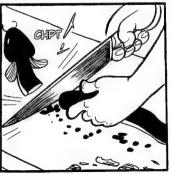








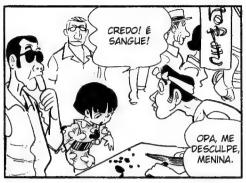


















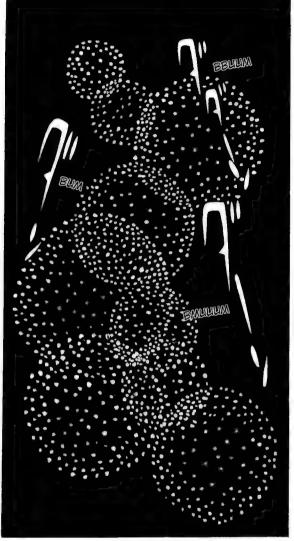












































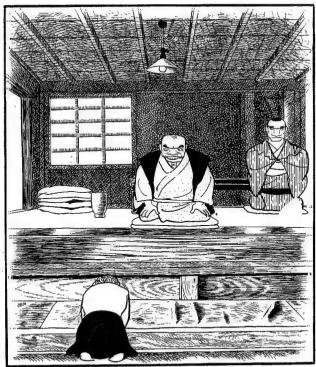
























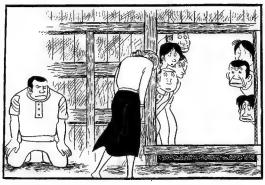








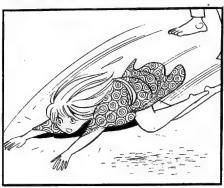


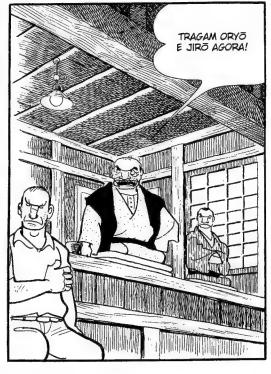














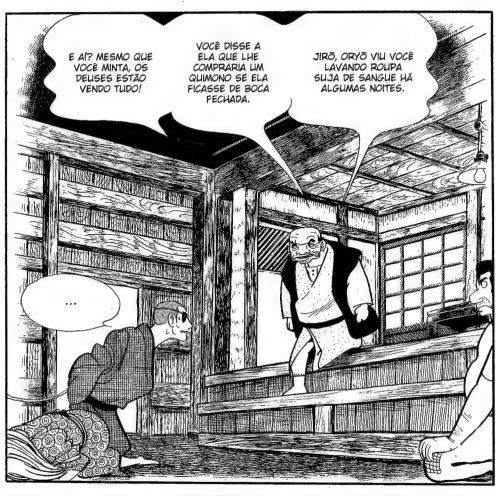














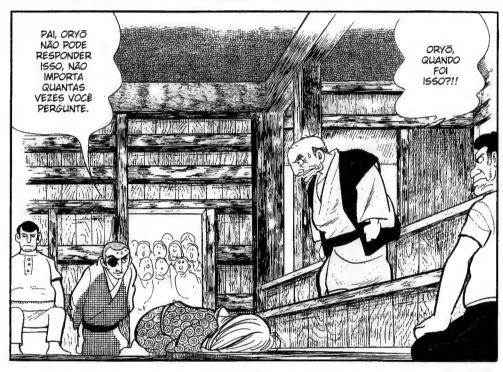






















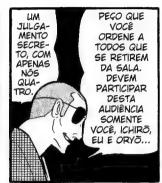








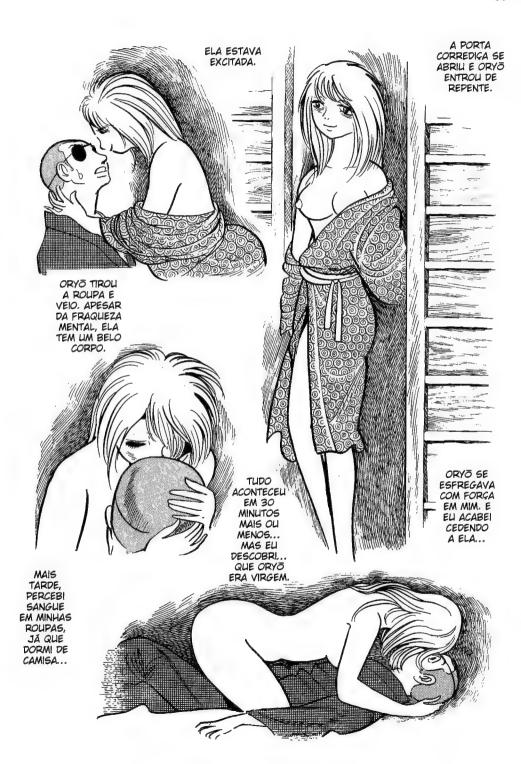




















E COM A

POLÍCIA...



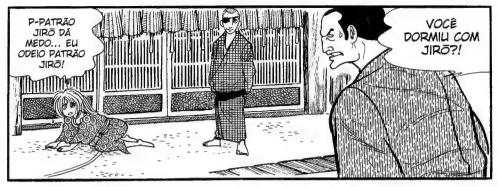
SINTO MUITO, IRMÃO, POR

TOCAR NESTE ASSUNTO.











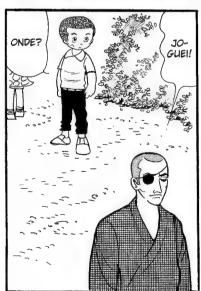




















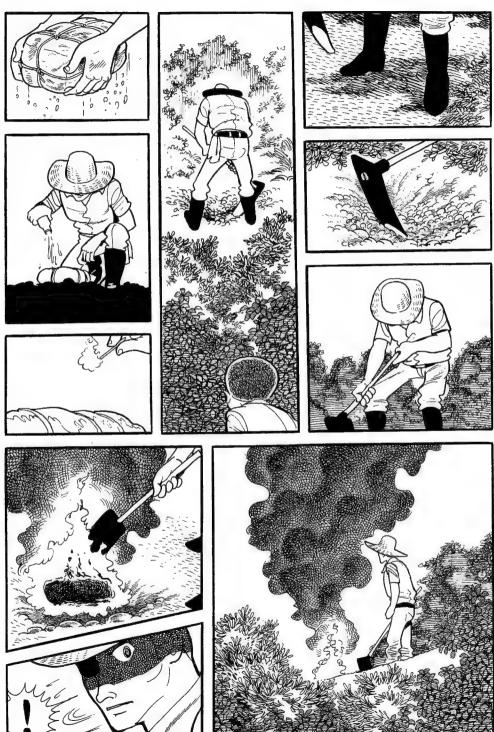








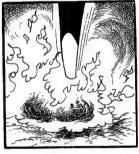








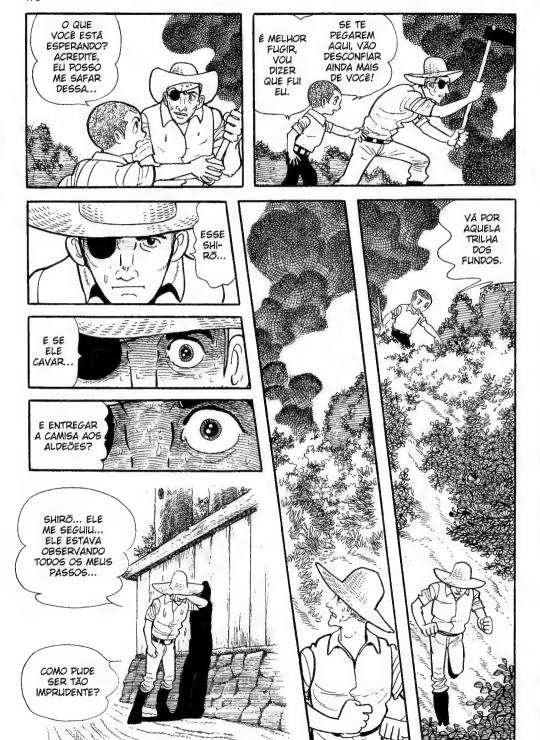


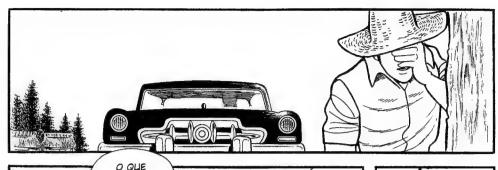












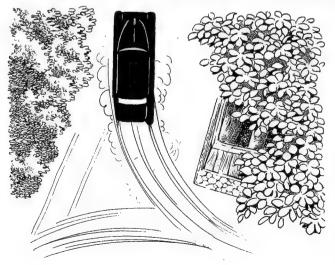


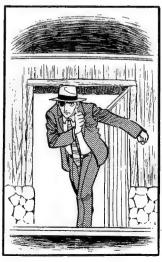












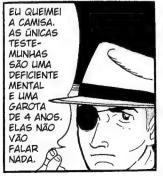














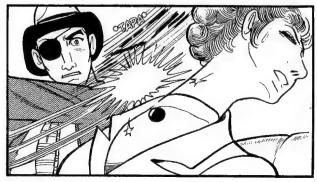








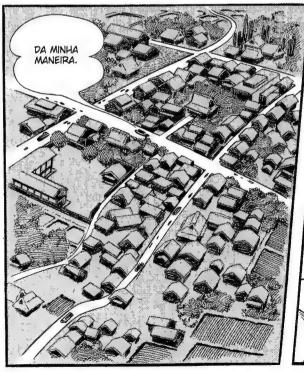














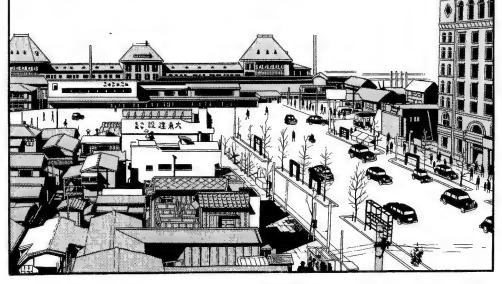


CAPITULO 07
A IMITAÇÃO

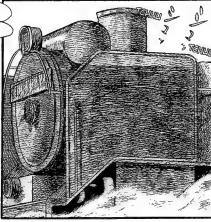
8 DE JULHO, 1949.

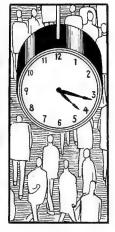
ERA UM DIA DE CALOR ESCALDANTE EM TÓQUIO.

O GRUPO DE INVESTIGAÇÃO ESPECIAL DA POLÍCIA RETOMOU SUAS ATIVIDADES EM MÚLTIPLAS FRENTES LOGO CEDO. A MORTE SUSPEITA DO PRESIDENTE SHIMOKAWA FOI O PRINCIPAL TEMA DA IMPRENSA NAQUELE DIA. E A DIVISÃO ENTRE OS JORNAIS FICOU BEM CLARA. O MANAICHI SHINBUN DEU MAIS PESO À TEORIA DO SUICÍDIO, ENQUANTO O ASAHI E OS OUTROS JORNAIS FOCARAM NA TESE DE HOMICÍDIO. AS INVESTIGAÇÕES NOS ARREDORES DA CENA E A BUSCA NA LOJA DE DEPARTAMENTOS MITSUKOSHI NÃO FORNECERAM MUITAS PISTAS ÚTEIS, O QUE SÓ AUMENTOU AINDA MAIS O MISTÉRIO EM TORNO DO CASO.













BEM, FICO AGRADECIDO, MAS EU GOSTARIA DE VOLTAR ASSIM QUE RESOLVER AS COISAS POR AQUI.



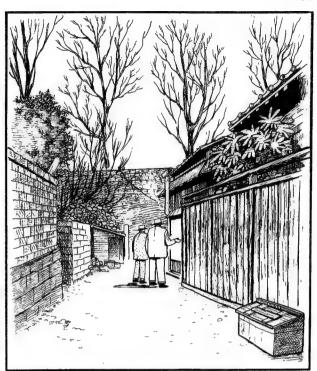
INSISTO PARA QUE PASSE A NOITE NA MINHA CASA. NÃO É MUITO ESPAÇOSA, MAS MINHA ESPOSA E MEU FILHO ESTÃO AGUARDANDO ANSIOSOS PELO SENHOR...















































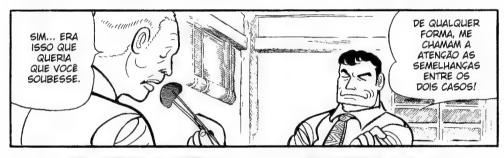








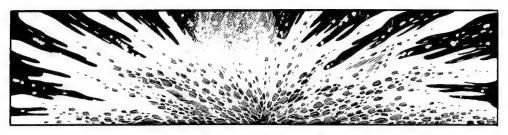




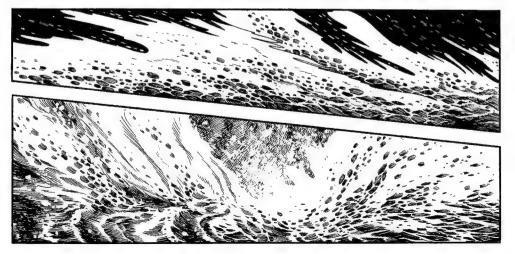




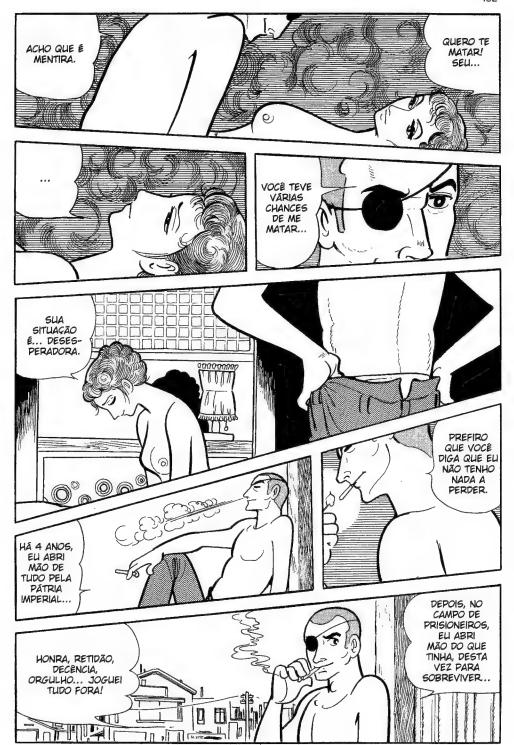


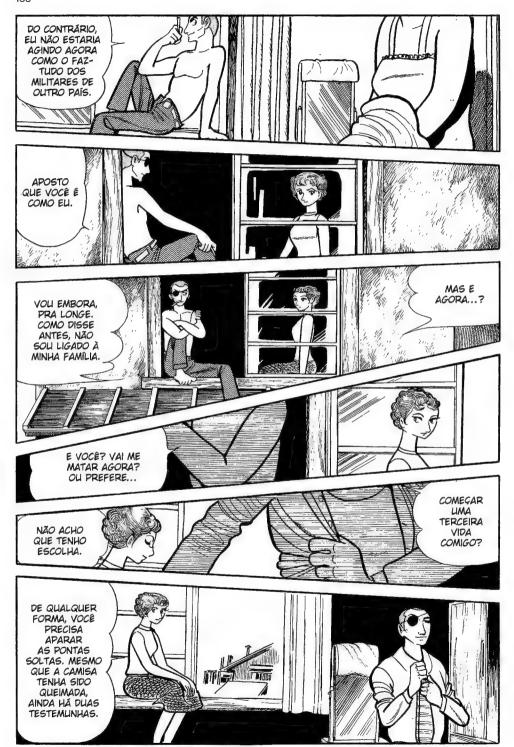








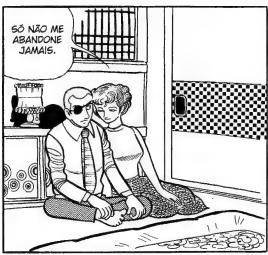


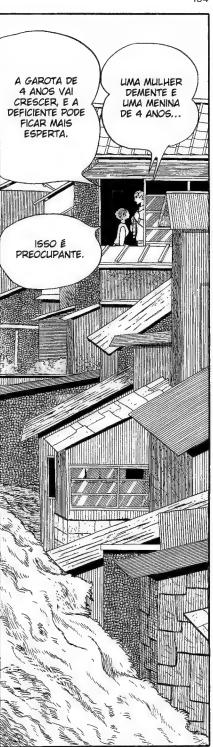






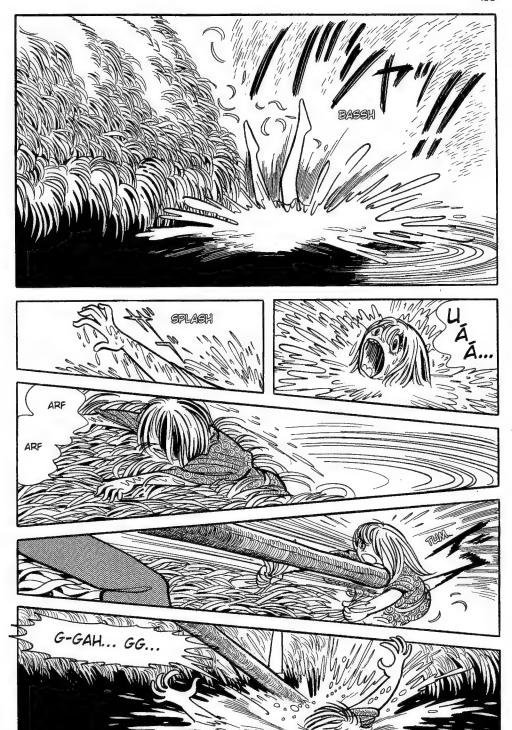


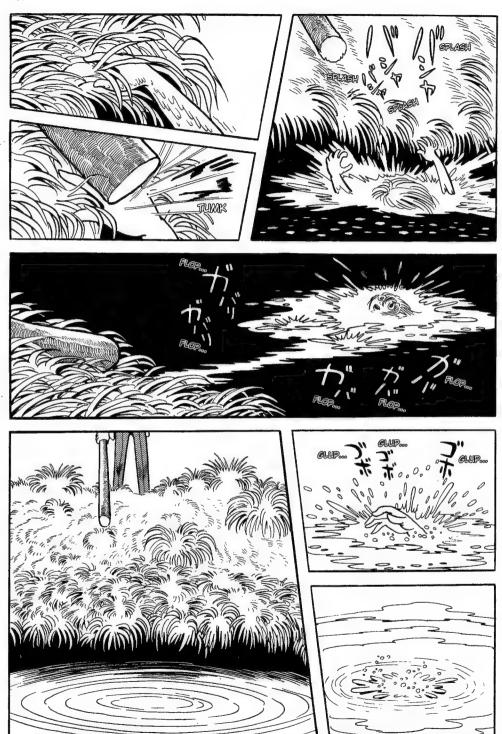




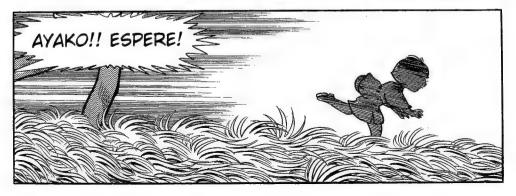


20 - A BELA FLOR-DA-ARANHA-YERMELHA É CONHECIDA POR VÁRIOS NOMES NO JAPÃO: *JIGOKUBANA* ("FLOR DO INFERNO"), *SHIBITOBANA* ("FLOR DOS MORTOS") OU Y*LUIREIBANA* ("FLOR QUE PARECE LIM FANTASMA"). OU 5EJA, É ASSOCIADA AO OUTONO E À MORTE E COSTLIMA SER CULTÍVADA EM CEMITÉRIOS.





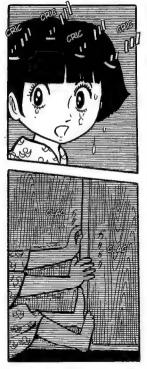


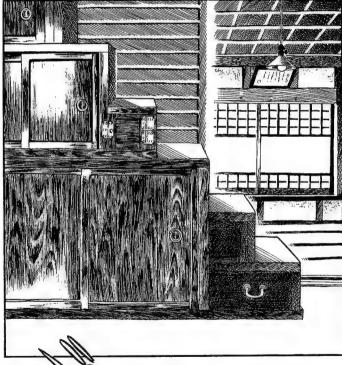


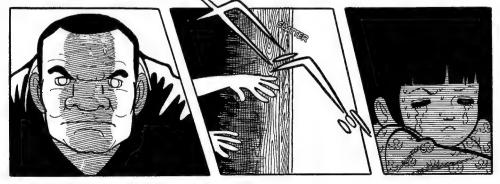








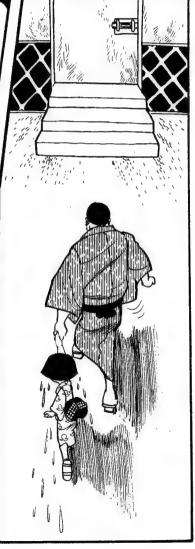


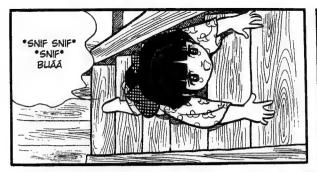


CALE A BOCA!

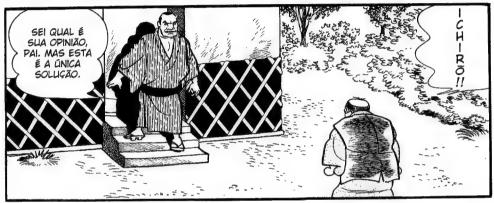






















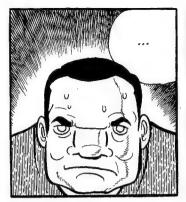










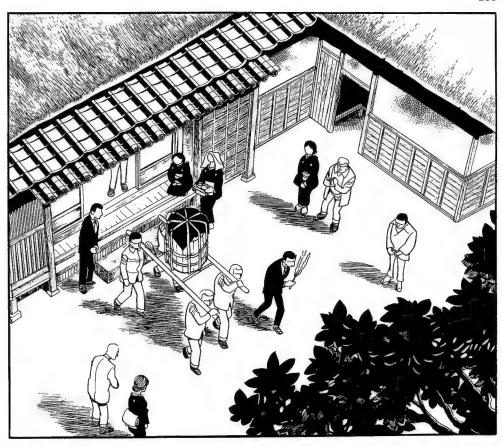




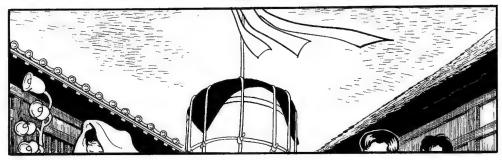


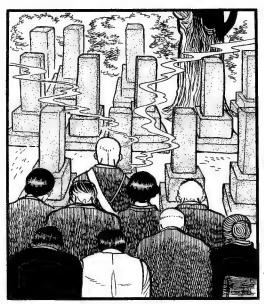


21 - VIOLENTA POLÍCIA SECRETA JAPONESA. FOI ABOLIDA EM 1945 PELAS FORÇAS DE OCLIPAÇÃO.







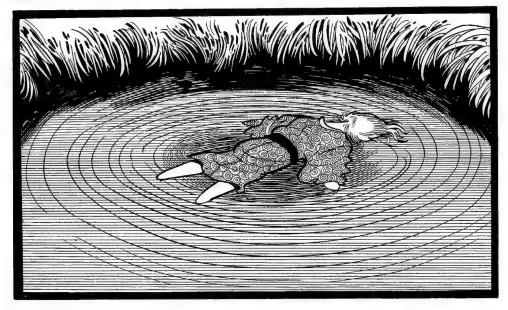




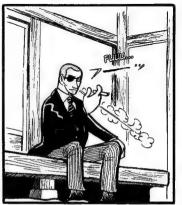










































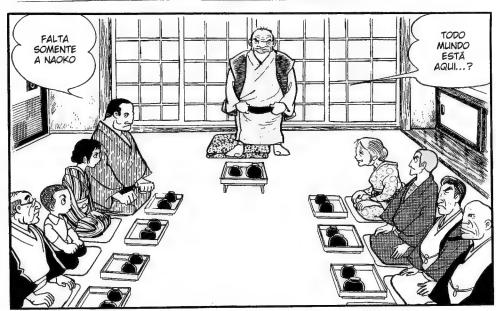


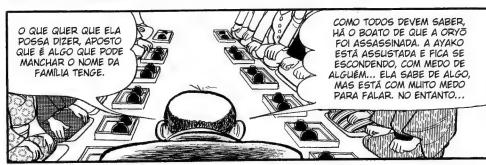






















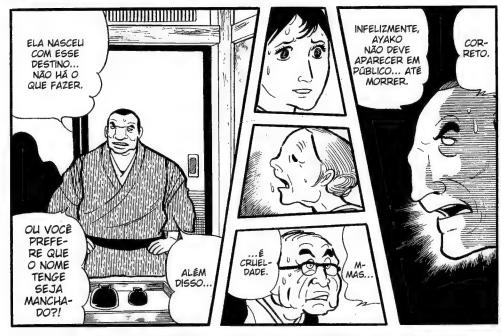
















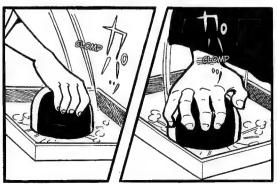




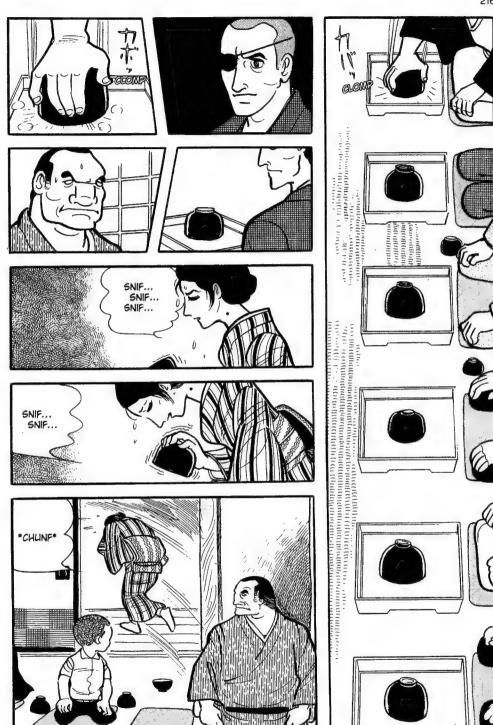


















POR QUE VOCÊ É CONTRA?!









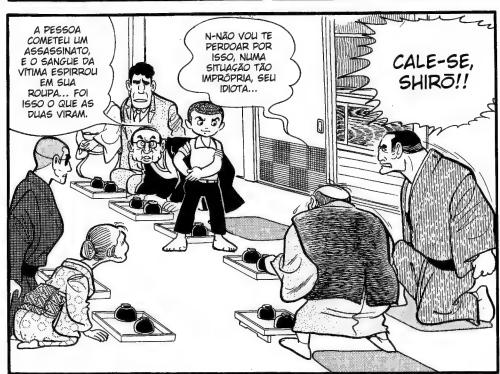














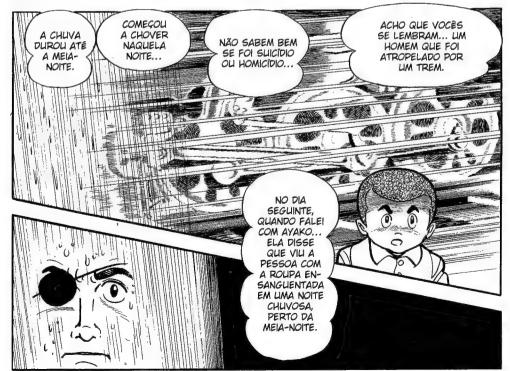














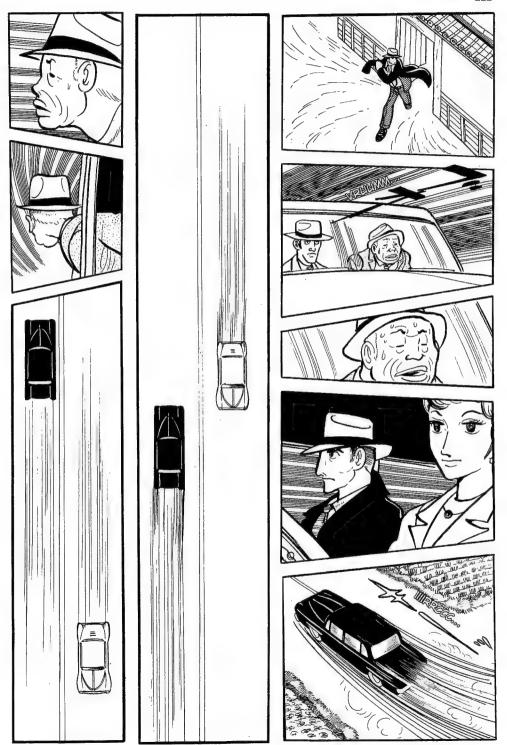










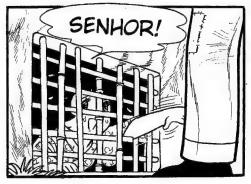


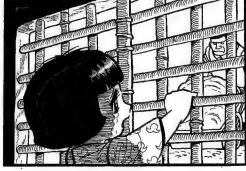








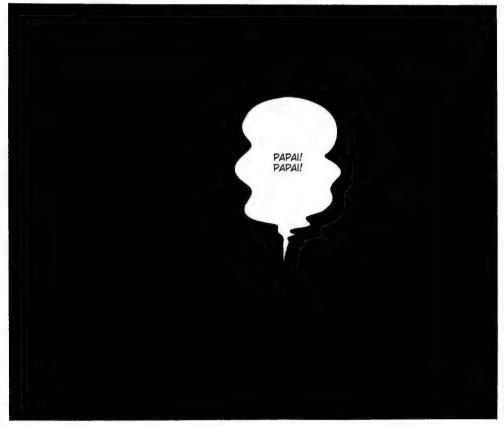








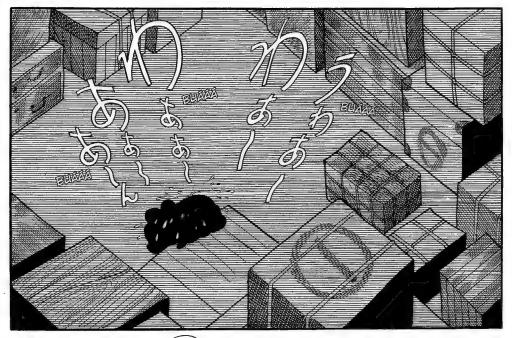




CAPÍTULO 09
TESTEMUNHO



















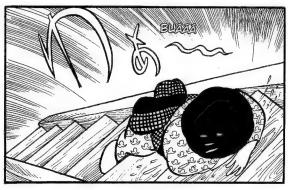


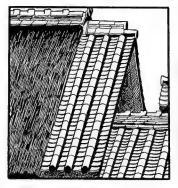






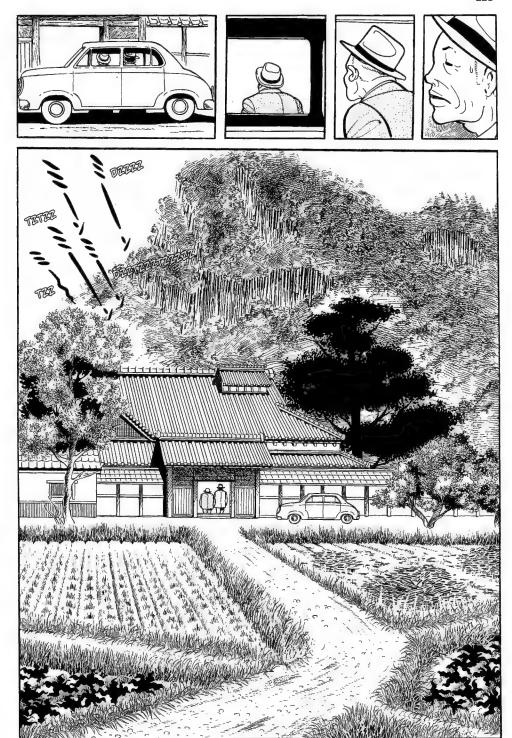












































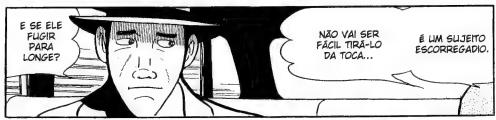




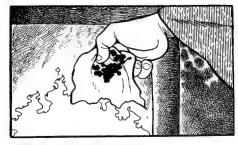


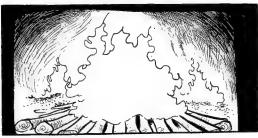








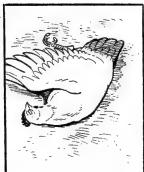






















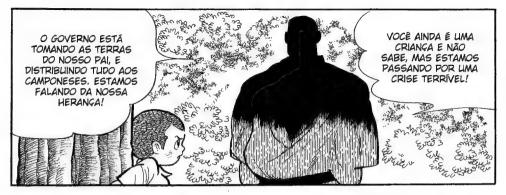




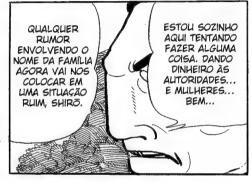




























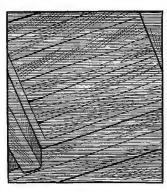
























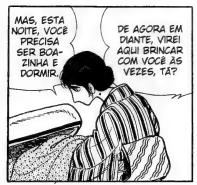












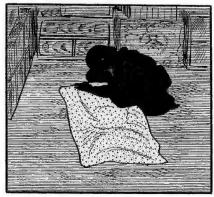










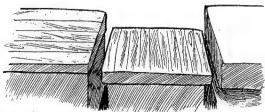


NENNEKO KOROROKO
(NANA, NENÉM)
NENNEKO KOROROKO YA
(NANA, NENÉM)
ÖRA NO MENKODOSA DAREKAMOTA
(A MINHA CRIANGA LINDA, QUEM CUIDOU)
DAREKAMOTA...
(QUEM CUIDOU...)

DAREMO KAMAWANĒTATE HITORIKITE (NINGUÉM CUIDOU, MAS VEIO SOZINHA) HITORIKITE... (VEIO SOZINHA...)

> NENNEKO KOROROKO (NANA, NENÉM) NENNEKO KOROROKO YA (NANA, NENÉM)



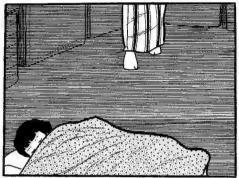




























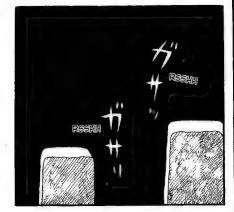






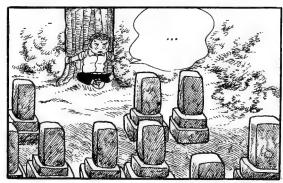










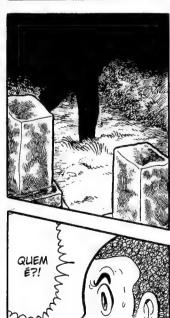






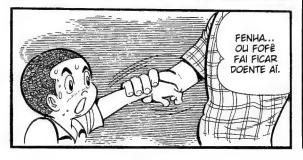






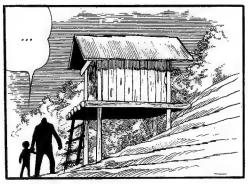






















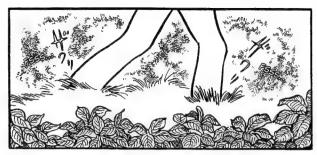






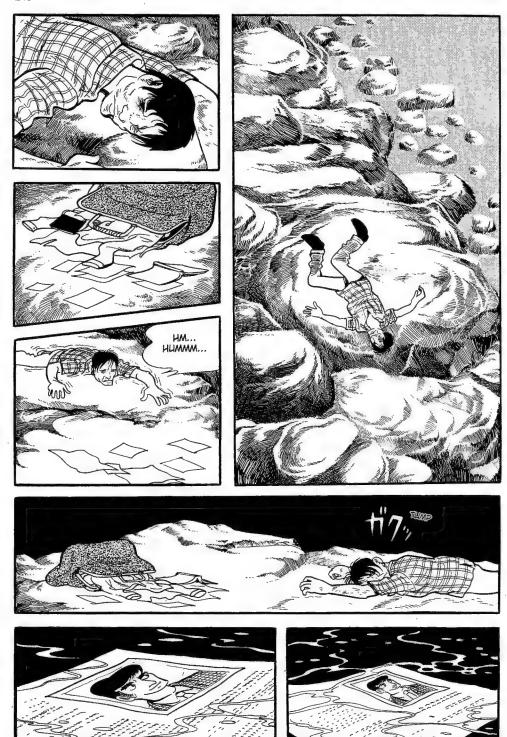


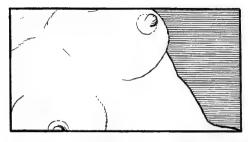








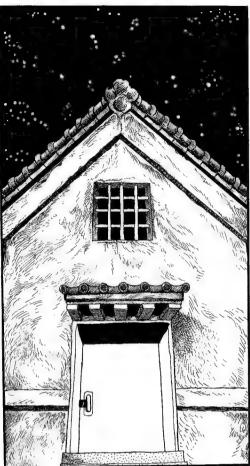






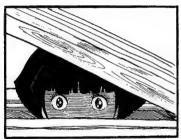


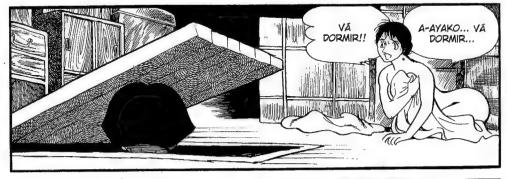




















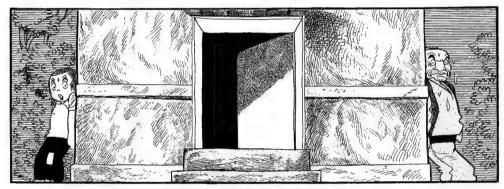






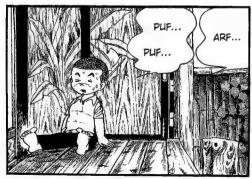


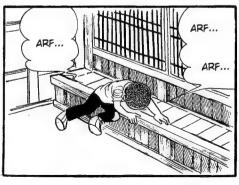


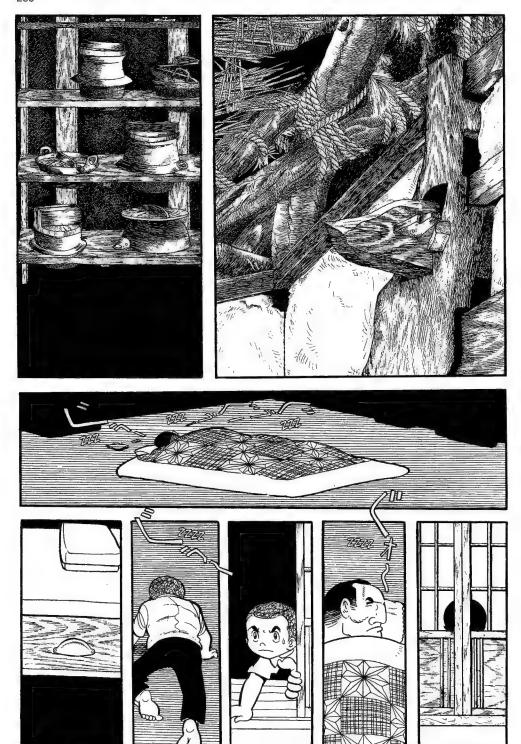










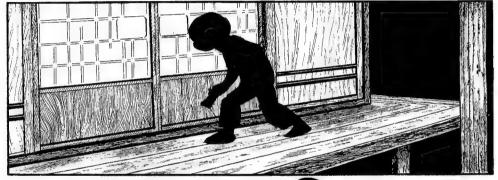




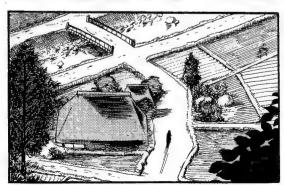


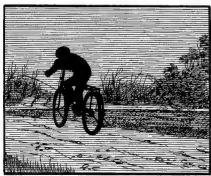


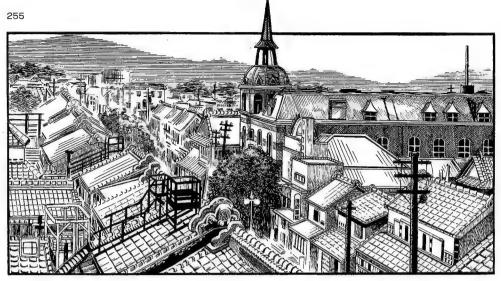




























































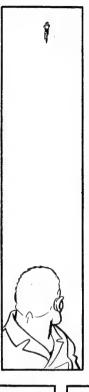


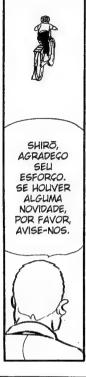






















PARA CONFUNDIR

A CRONOLOGIA

DA POLÍCIA, FUI

CONTRATADO

PARA RODAR PELA

CIDADE COMO SE

FOSSE ENO ...



NÃO... SOU EU. É QUE SOU PARECIDO COM ELE, NÃO? NAQUELE DIA... FUI EU QUEM DESCEU DO TREM, AS 18H2O, NÃO ENO.





QUEM LHE
DEU ESSAS
ORDENS? E POR
QUE TODO ESSE
TEATRO?

ISSO SIGNIFICA
QUE O SUJEITO
QUE APARECEU NA
FÁBRICA NAQUELE
DIA... ERA VOCÊ,
E NÃO ENO?





























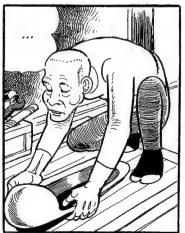










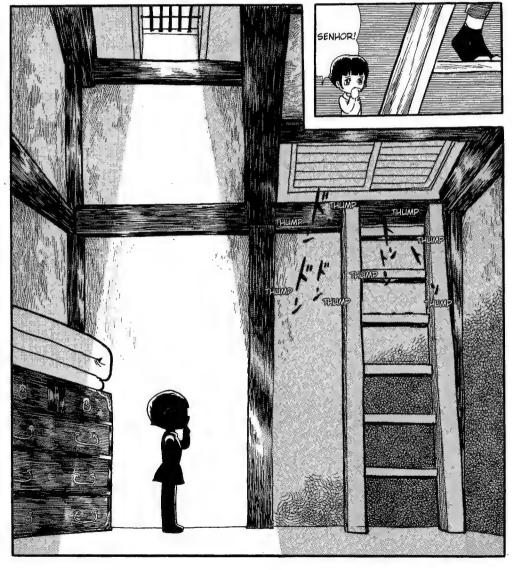




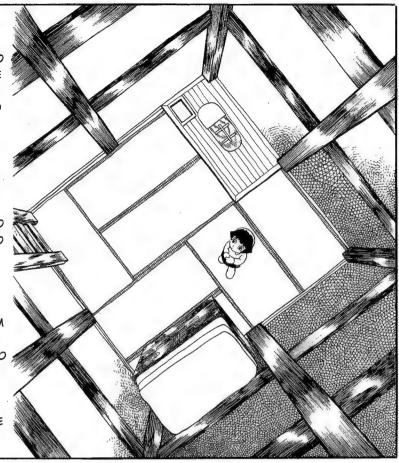








MESMO SENDO APENAS UMA CRIANÇA, AYAKO PERCEBEU QUE A REFORMA DO PORÃO NÃO SIGNIFICAVA ALGO BOM. ELA NÃO COMPREENDIA QUE O LUGAR TINHA SIDO TRANSFORMADO EM UMA PRISÃO SUBTERRÂNEA, UM QUARTO SECRETO QUE, PARA ELA. EQUIVALIA A UM TÚMULO. MAS SENTIA O CHEIRO DE MORTE DO LUGAR E ESTAVA TERRIVELMENTE ASSUSTADA.









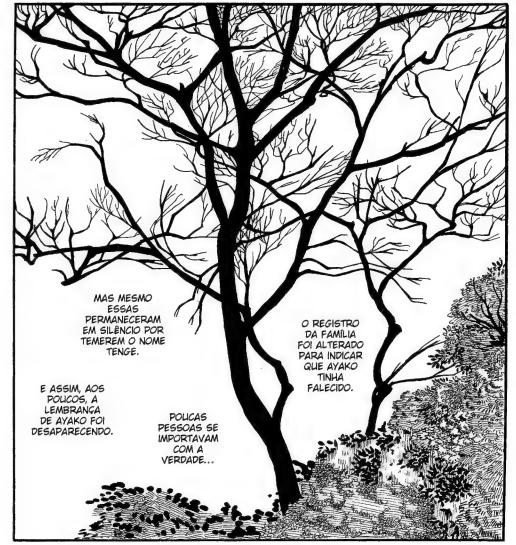


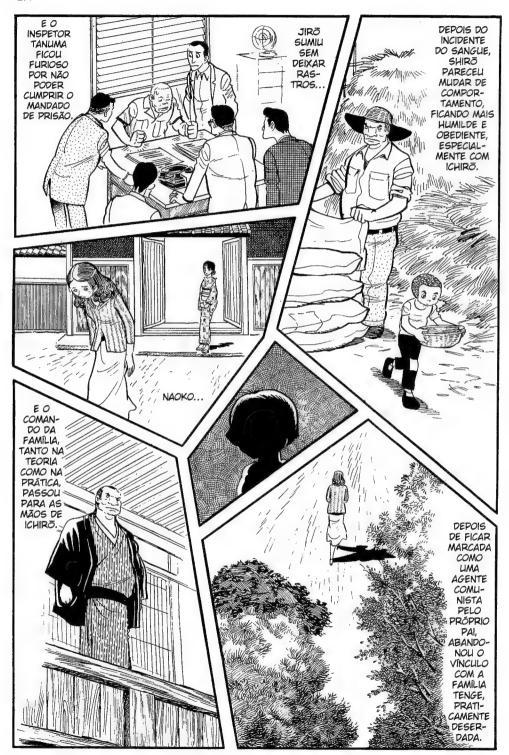
























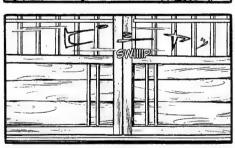














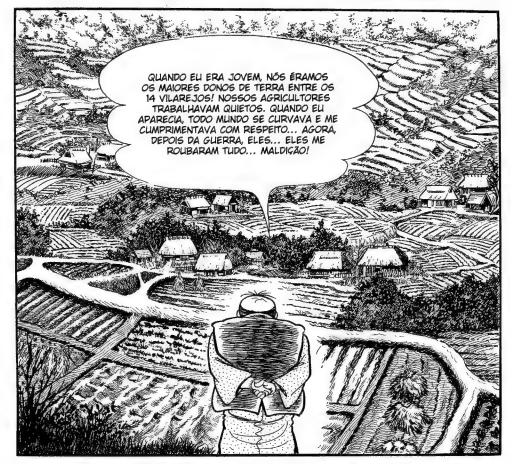


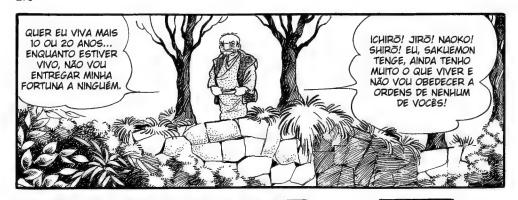


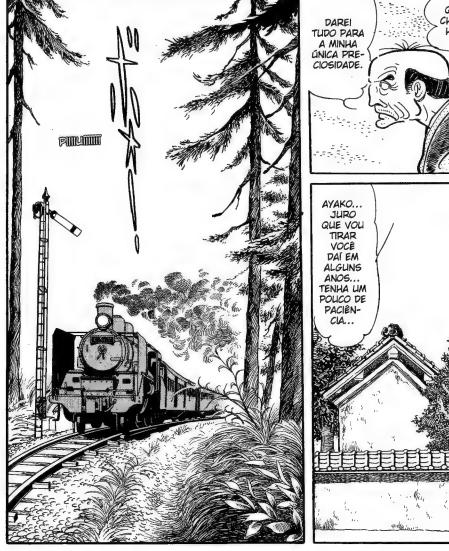






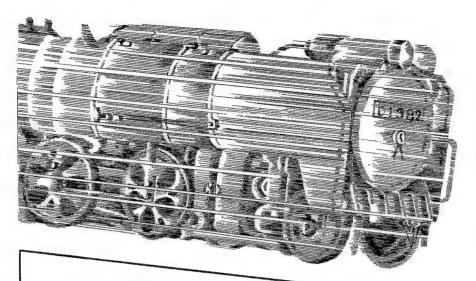








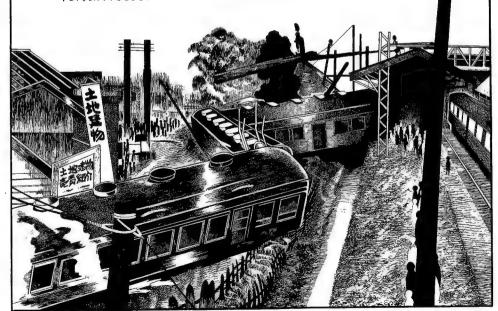


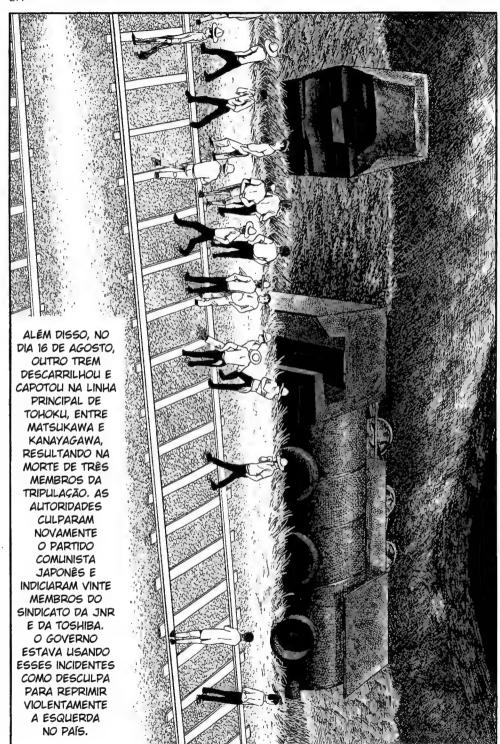


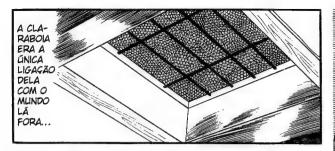
O PARTIDO COMUNISTA
JAPONÊS (PCJ)
FOI CONSIDERADO
RESPONSÁVEL PELO
ACIDENTE, E MUITOS
DE SEUS MEMBROS
NO SINDICATO DOS
TRABALHADORES
FERROVIÁRIOS
FORAM PRESOS.

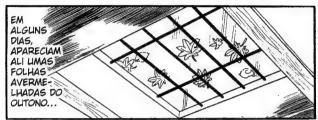
NA ESTAÇÃO
MITAKA, DA
JNR, UM TREM
DESGOVERNADO
DESCARRILHOU,
MATANDO 10
PESSOAS E
FERINDO 14.

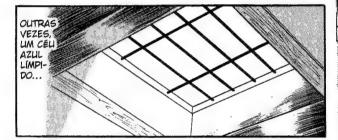
FOI NO DIA 15 DE JULHO DE 1949, DEZ DIAS APÓS O CASO SHIMOKAWA.

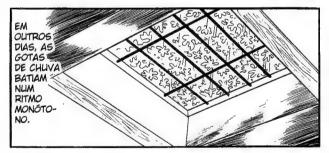


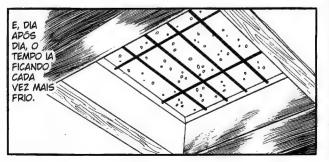




























2 - BOLINHO DE MASSA DE ARROZ, CONSLIMIDO TRADICIONALMENTE EM OCASIÕES ESPECIAIS. 3 - KINE É LIM INSTRUMENTO DE MADEIRA PARECIDO COM LIM MARTELO E É LISADO PARA SOVAR O ARROZ DO MOCHI.







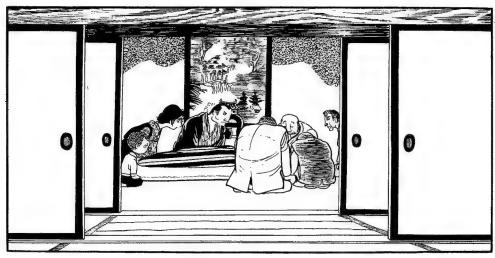






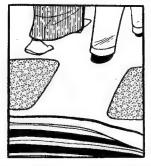


















POR FAVOR, NÃO MORRA. AYAKO ESPERA POR VOCÊ. ELA SÓ CONTA COM O SENHOR.



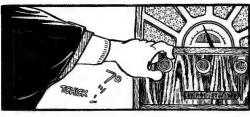


SENHOR, LEMBRE-SE DE SUA PROMESSA PARA MIM... A ÚNICA ESPERANÇA DE AYAKO É PODER SAIR NO DIA DE ANO NOVO...











HOUVE LIMA NOVIDADE HOJE NO
CONTROVERSO CASO SHIMOKAWA.
O DOLITOR KUWASHIMA, DA
LINIVERSIDADE DE TÓQLIO,
DIVILIGOU HOJE O RELATÓRIO DA
ALITÓPSIA. COM BASE EM SUAS
DESCOBERTAS, DETERMINOLI-SE
QUIE A MORTE DE SHIMOKAWA,
O PRESIDENTE DA JNR, NO DIA 5
DE JULHO, FOI UM HOMICÍDIO. A
POLÍCIA METROPOLITANA...









4 - AYAKO CANTA "OSHŌGATSU", FAMOSA MÚSICA INFANTIL COMPOSTA EM 1901 POR RENTARŌ TAKI E KUME HIGASHI.

















5 - A MÚSICA QUE TOCA NA FESTA E QUE AYAKO REPRODUZ EM SEU CADERNO É "GINZA KANKAN MUSUME", LIM GRANDE HIT JAZZY DE 1949 QUE CELEBRA AS GAROTAS MODERNAS E OCIDENTALIZADAS DE TÓQUIO.

















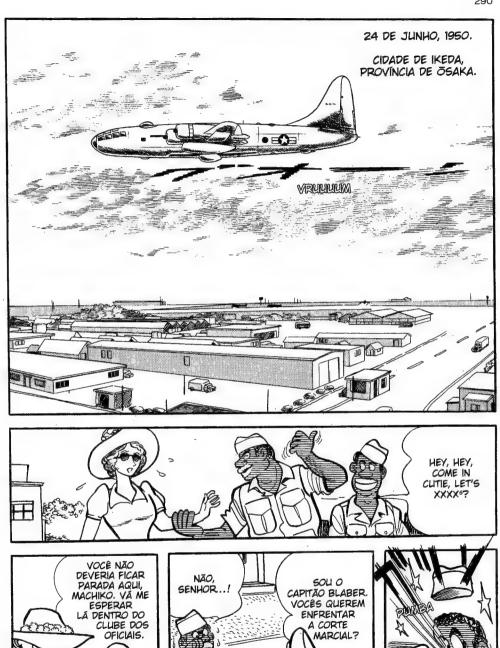




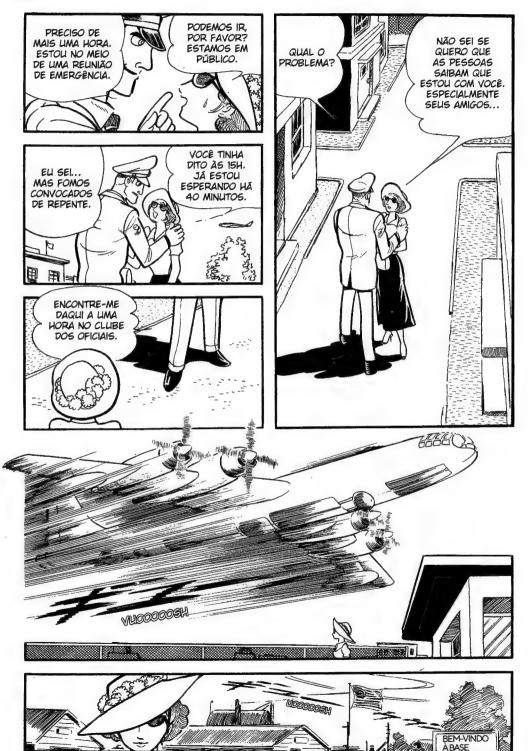




AS SOMBRAS DO CONFLITO

























































7 - A MANEIRA DE FALAR DO NOVO PERSONAGEM SUGERE QUE ELE SEJA ESTRANGEIRO, PROVAVELMENTE COREANO.



























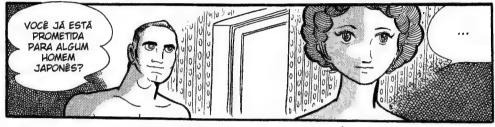




















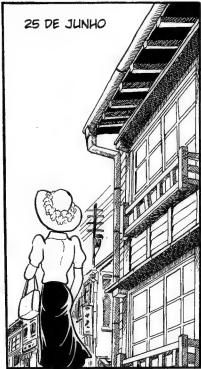


























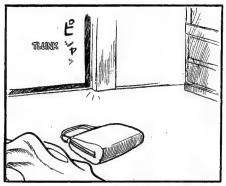




O CAPITÃO ME
DISSE QUE VAI SER
TRANSFERIDO...
VOU TERMINAR TUDO
COM ELE. VOCÊ
TEM RAZÃO.



VOCÊ TEM RAZÃO.













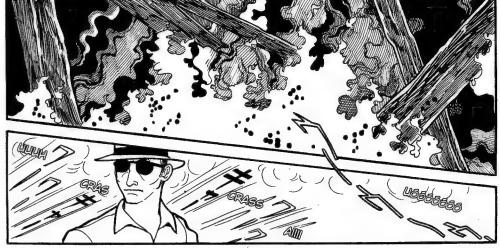


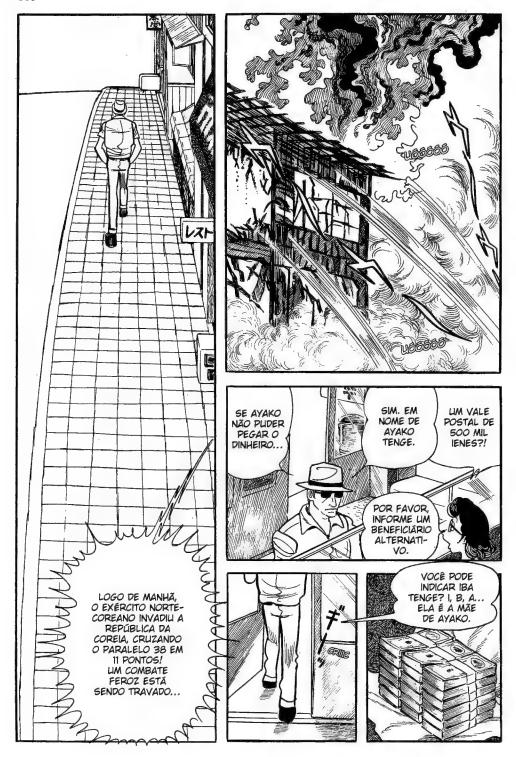


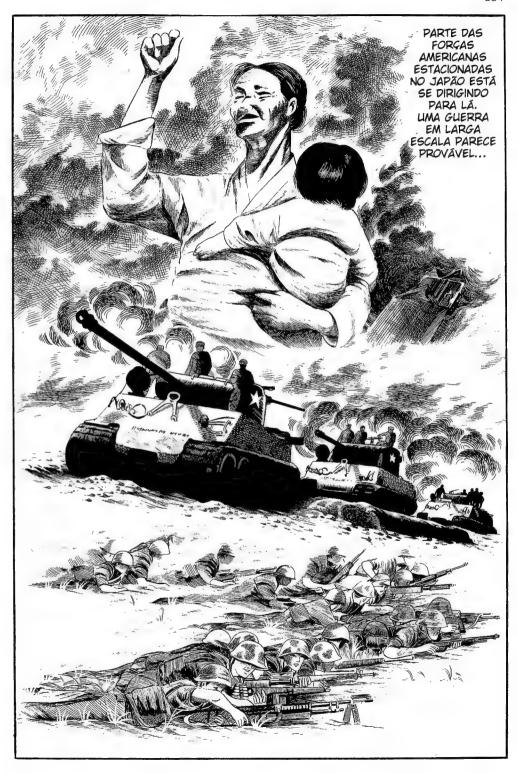


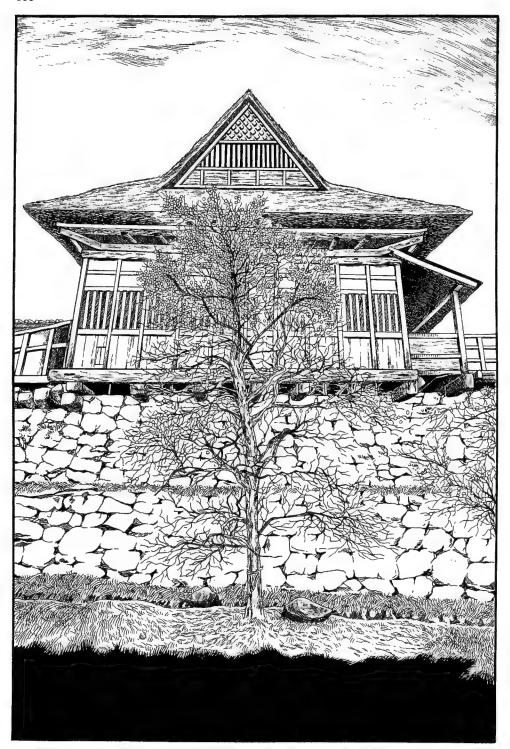


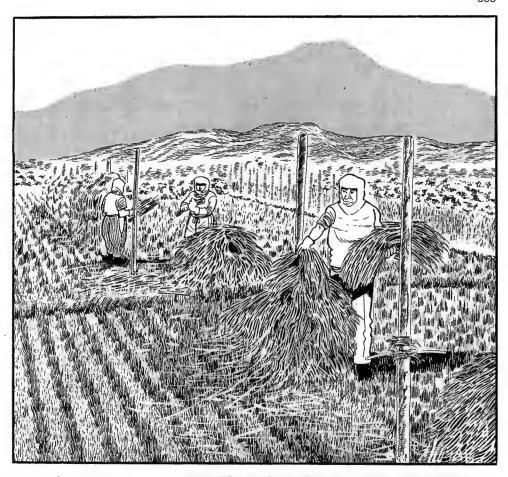




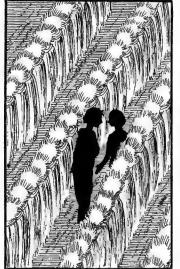










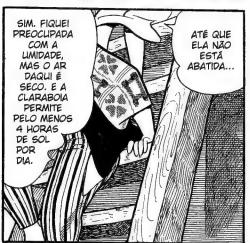




































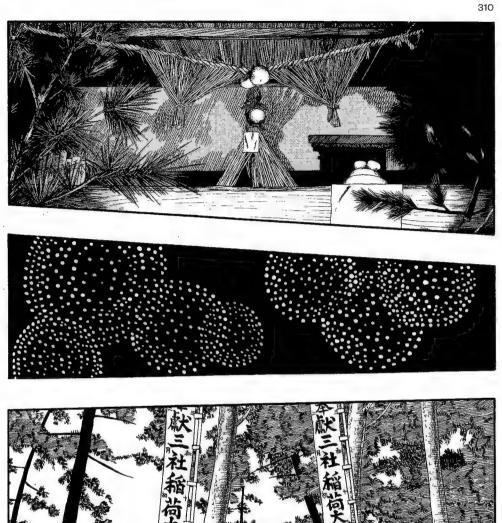




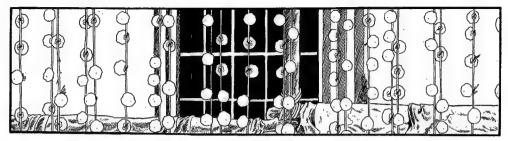
















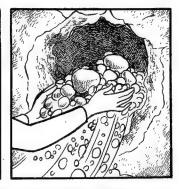






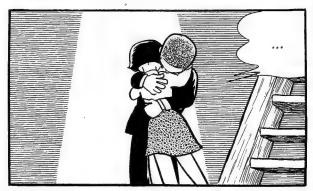
























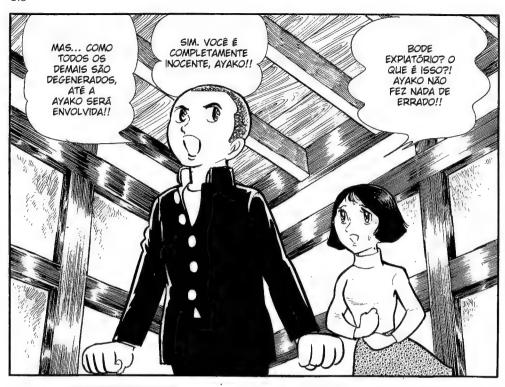












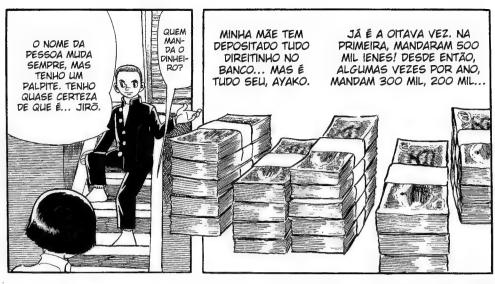


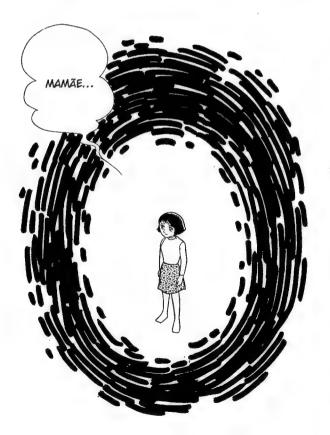




MAS NÃO

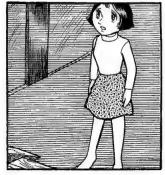


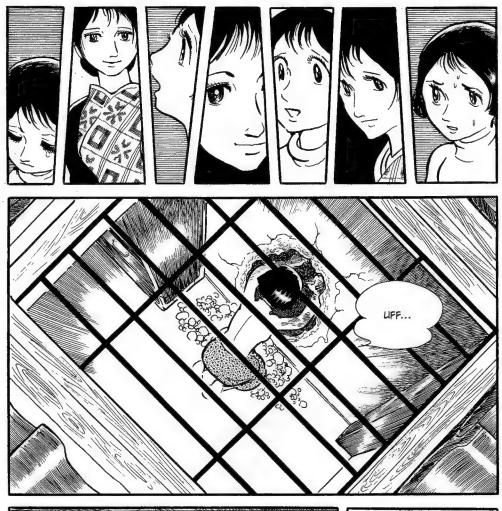




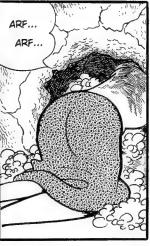






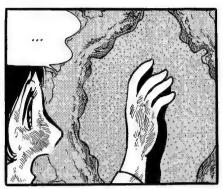


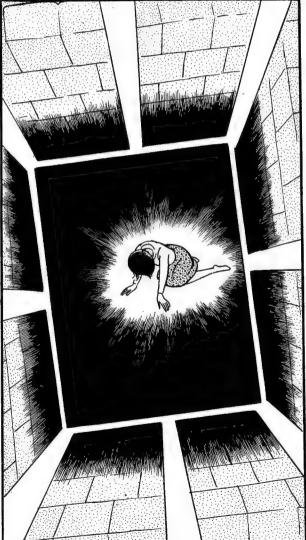














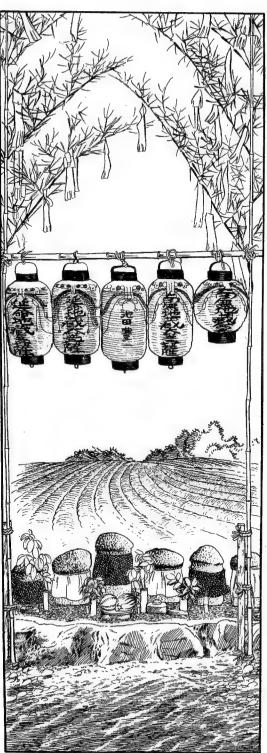




























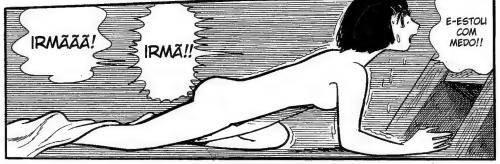


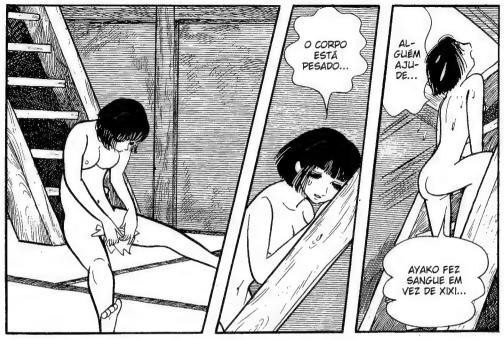




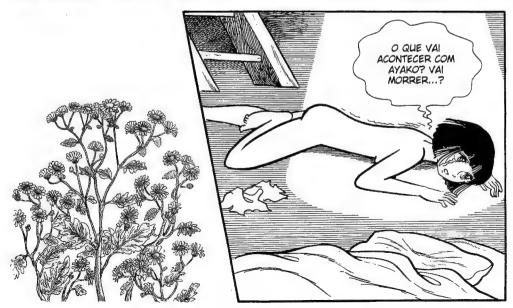


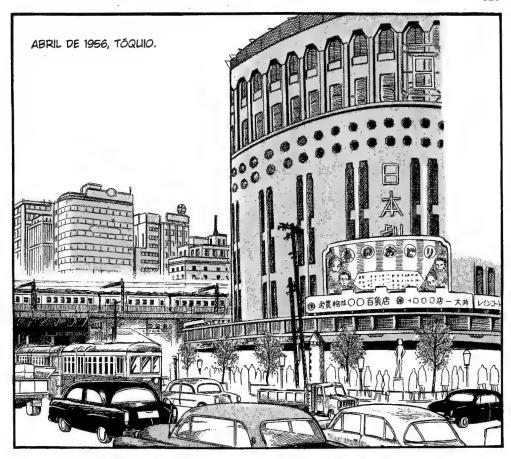




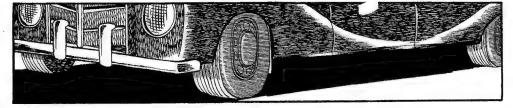






















































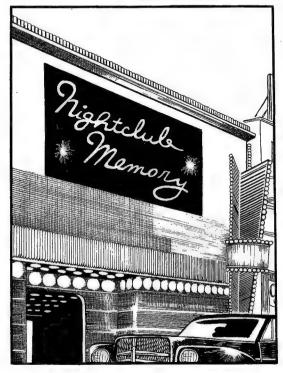


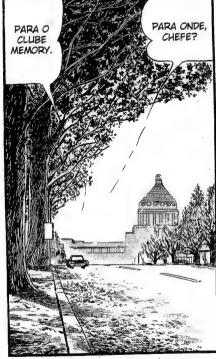


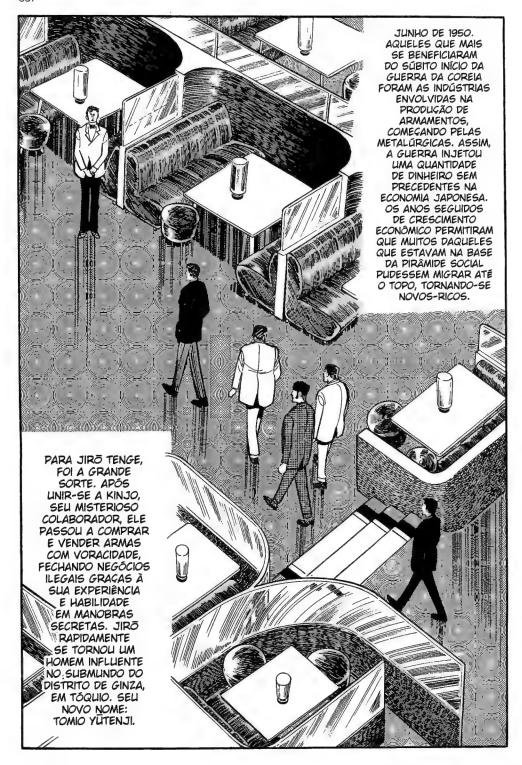














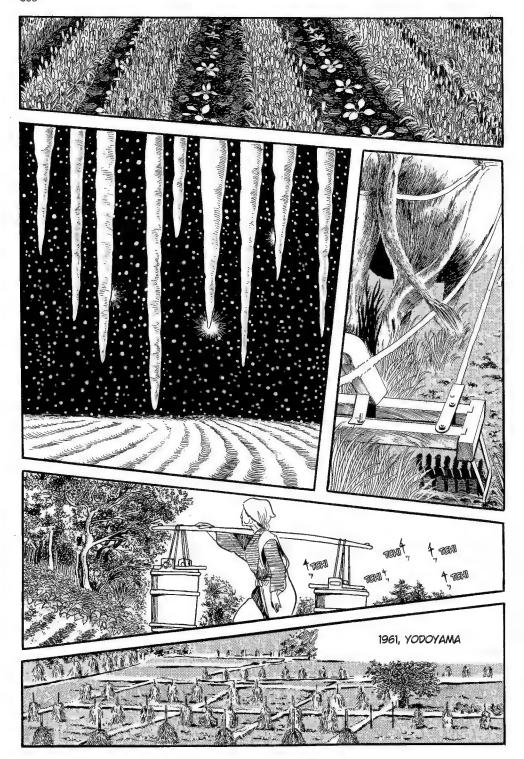


COM A TRÉGUA NA GUERRA DA COREIA E A ASSINATURA DO TRATADO DE SÃO FRANCISCO (QUE MARCOU O FIM OFICIAL DA OCUPAÇÃO DO JAPÃO PELAS FORÇAS ALIADAS), O MUNDO COMEGOLI A MUDAR EM RITMO ACELERADO. AS FORÇAS DE ESQUERDA FORAM LEVADAS À CLANDESTINIDADE APÓS A REPRESSÃO ANTICOMUNISTA. OS JOVENS, INSATISFEITOS, TRANSFORMAVAM-SE EM UM PROBLEMA SOCIAL, EM BOA PARTE POR CAUSA DA EDUCAÇÃO QUE TIVERAM NO PÓS-GUERRA. AS BASES NORTE-AMERICANAS







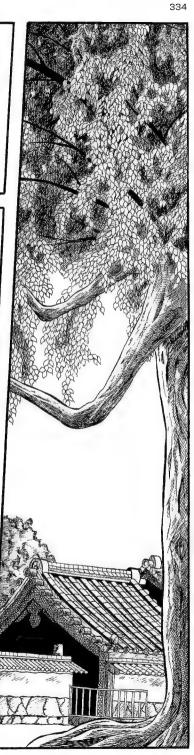




























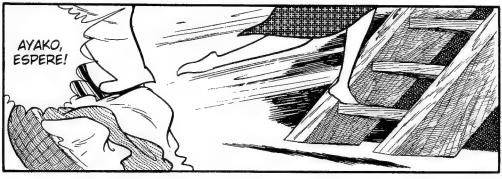


























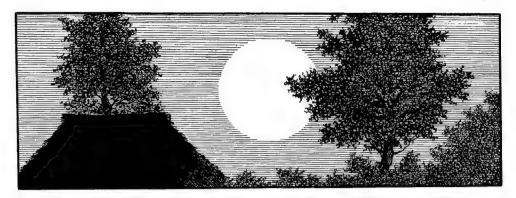






















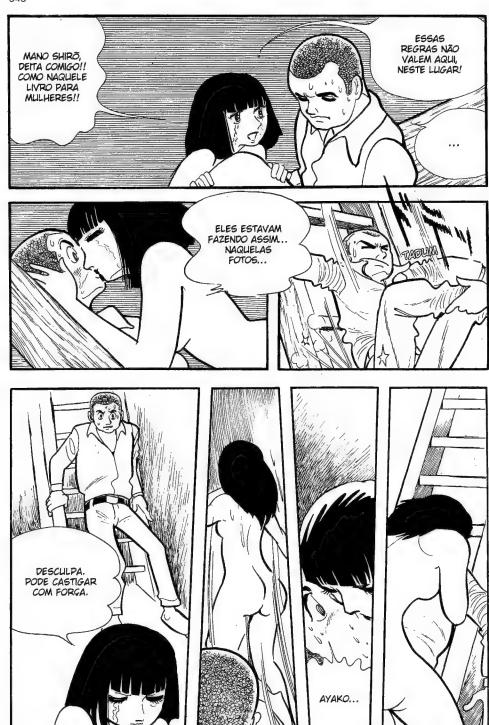








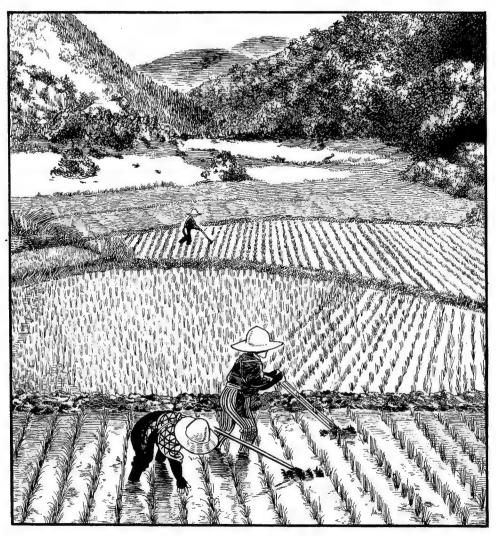






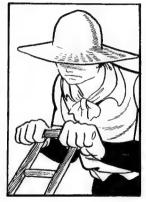








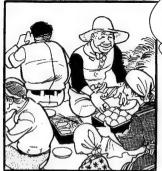




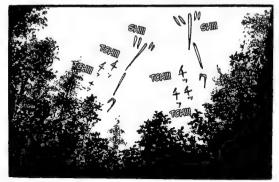


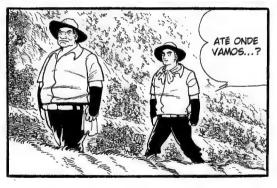








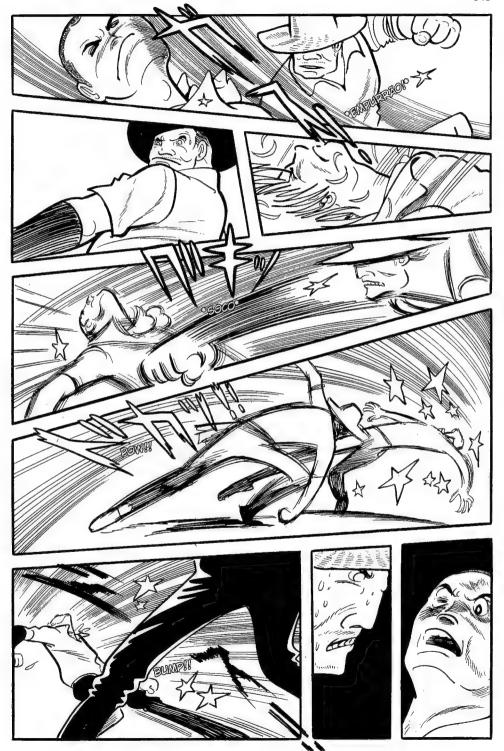




















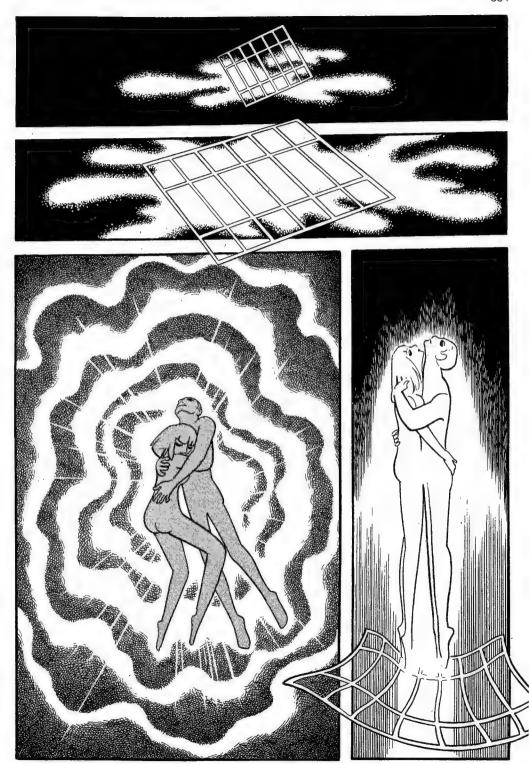




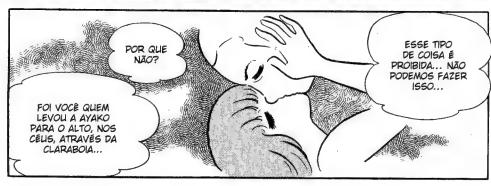




A CASA DE BONECA



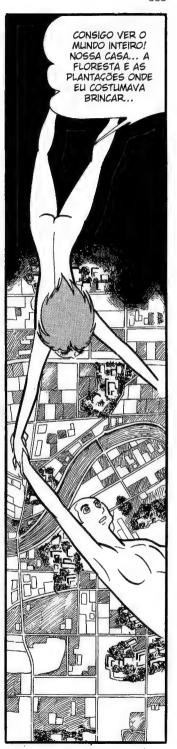




















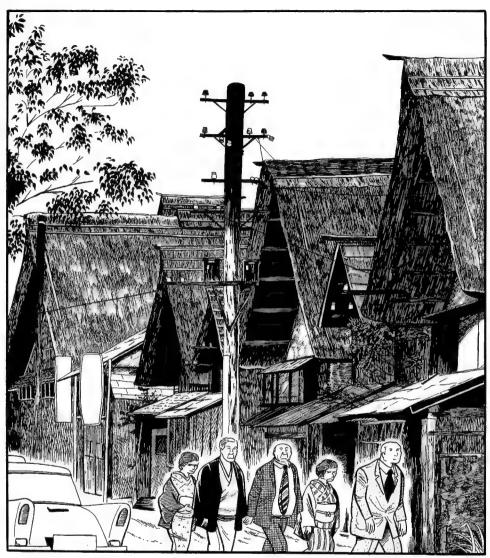














































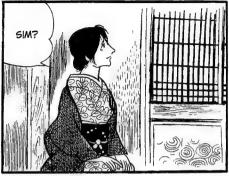




BEM, ESTÁ FALANDO DA







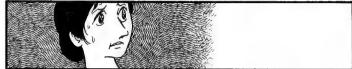






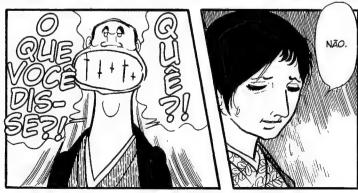














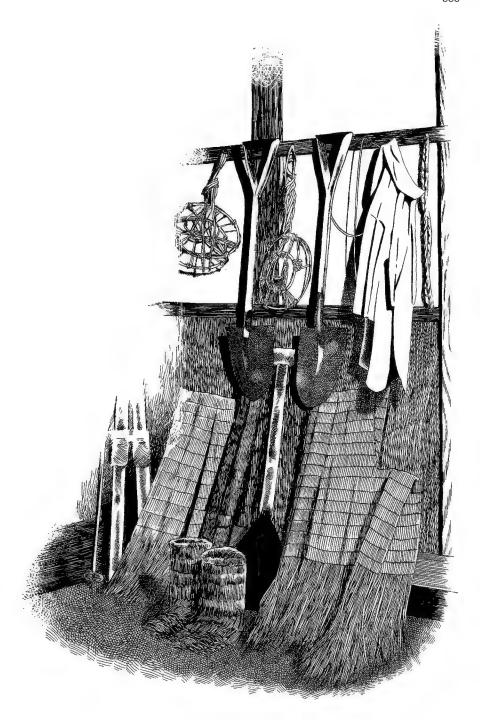
















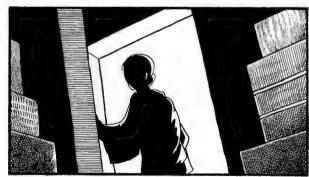


















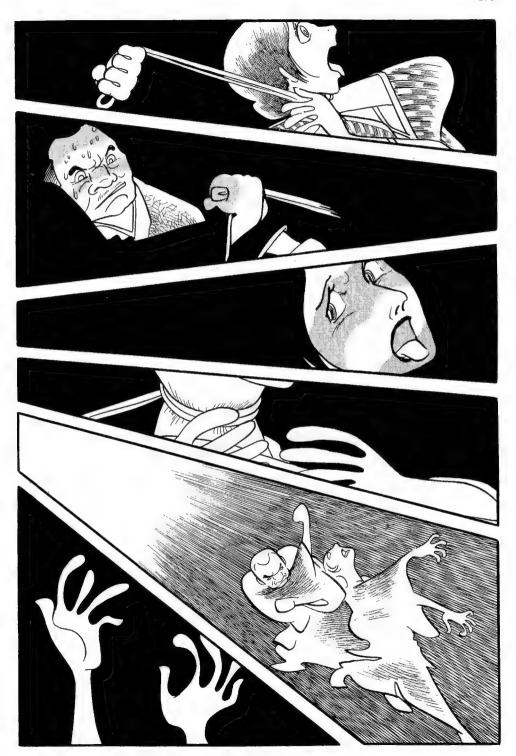










































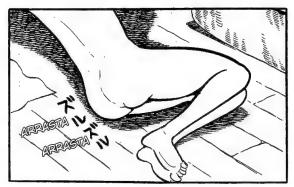


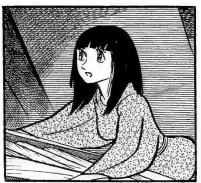


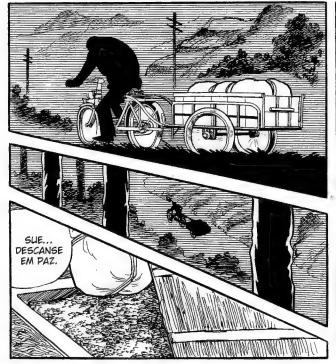




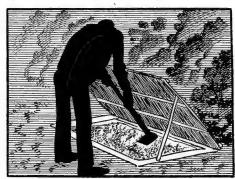


















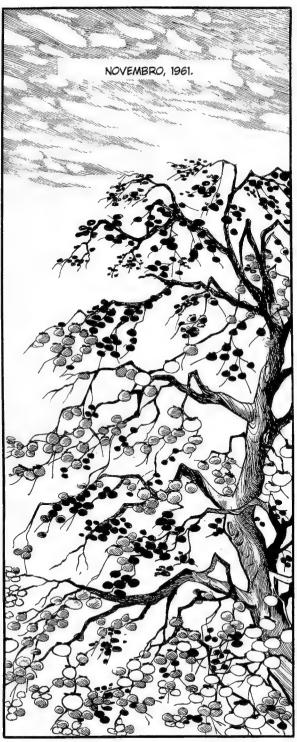
CAPÍTULO 14

AVALANCHE





















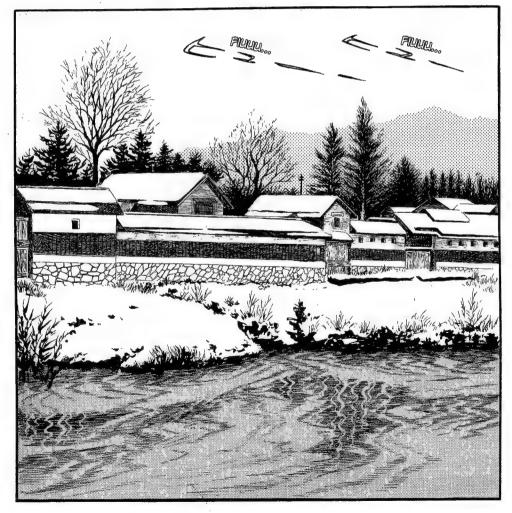














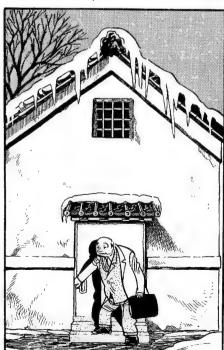








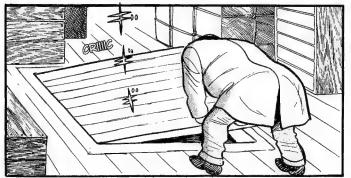
















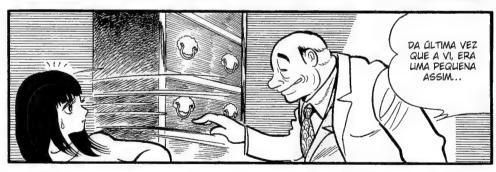




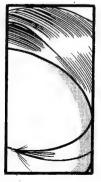














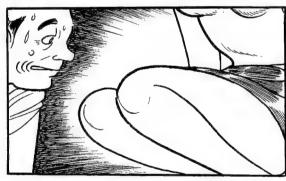










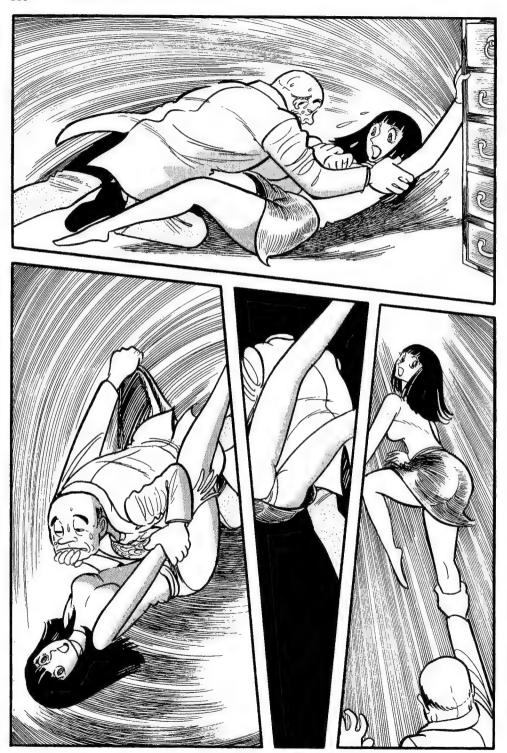




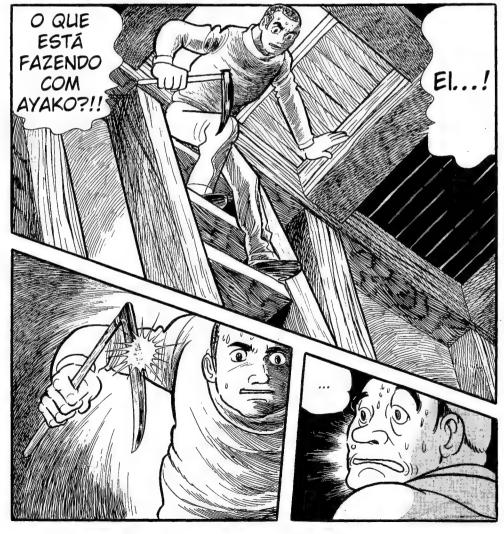


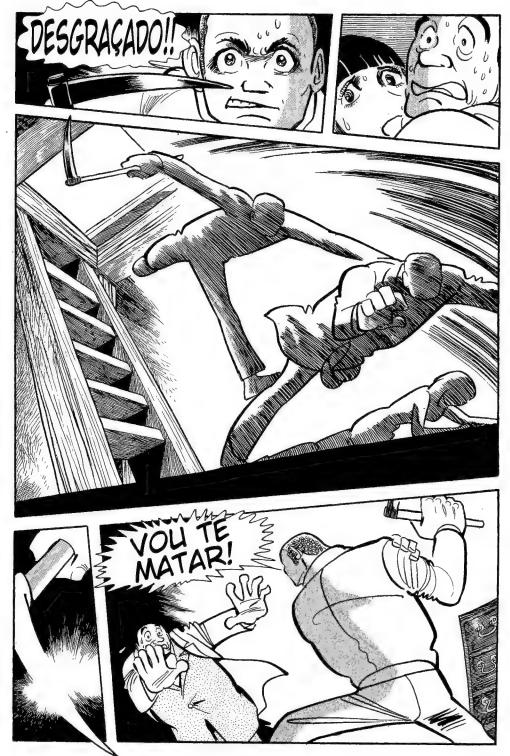








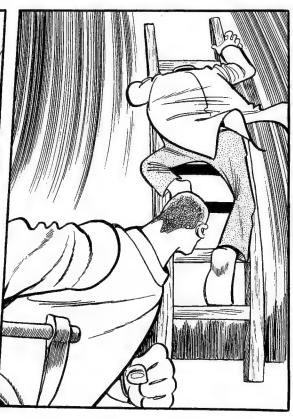


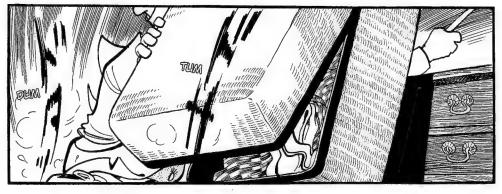




























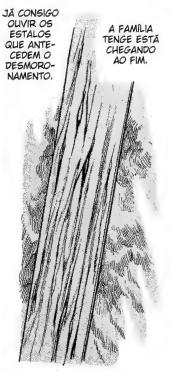


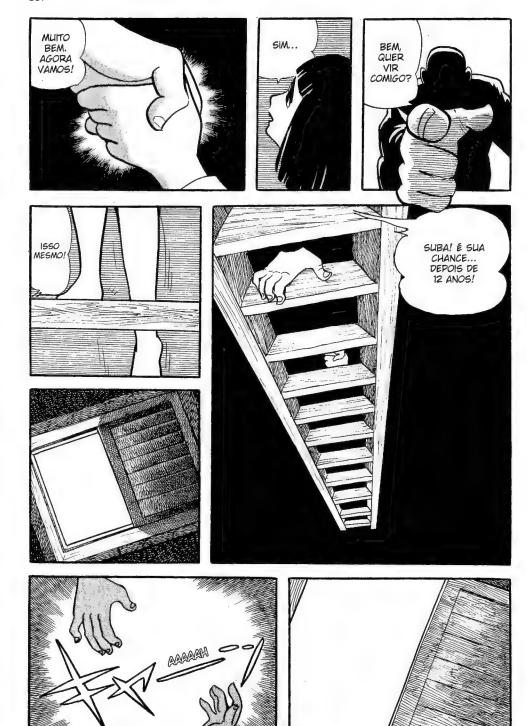








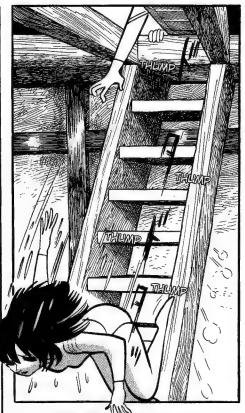






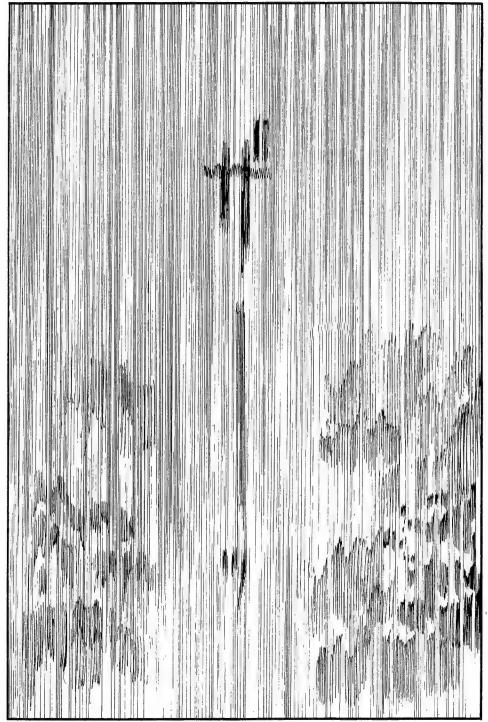
MALDITOS SEJAM
TODOS VOCÊS QUE
FIZERAM ISSO COM
AYAKO!! MORRAM
E QUEIMEM
NO INFERNO,
DESGRAÇADOS!!

























































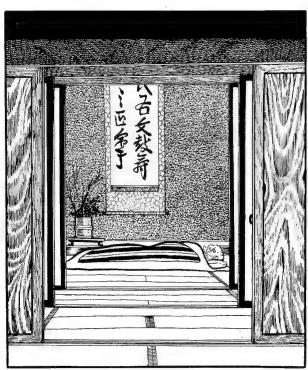












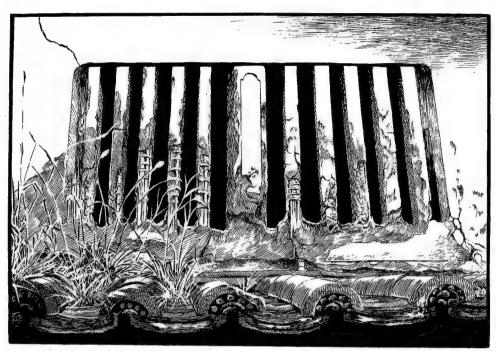


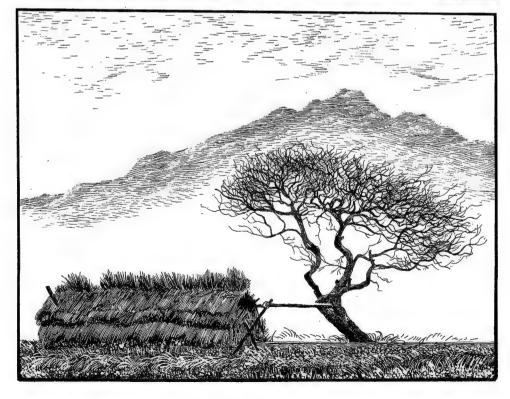


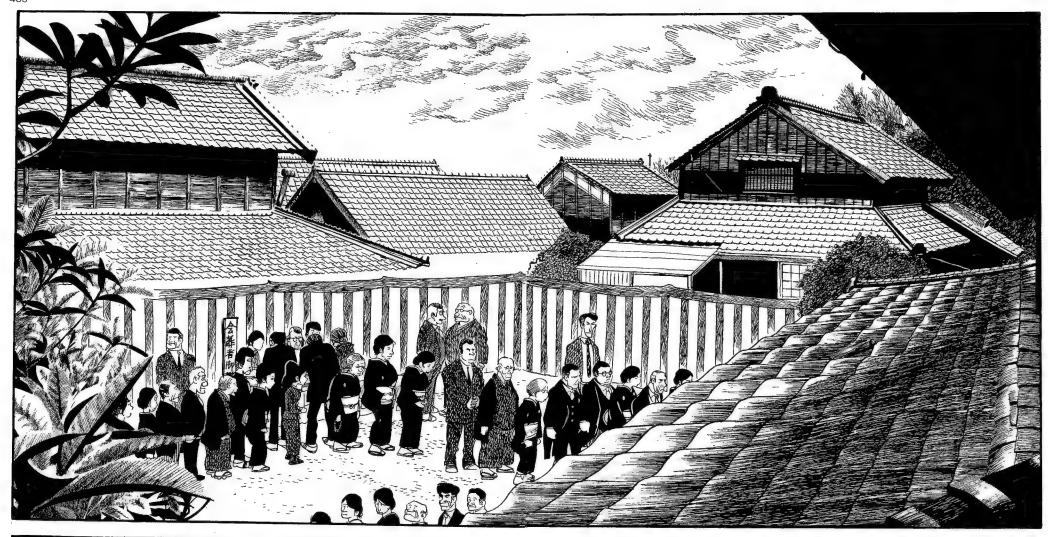






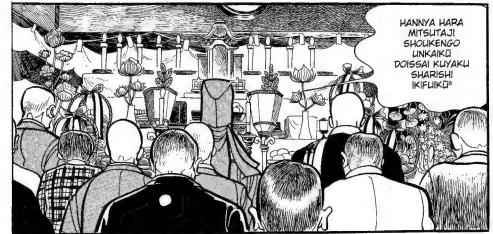












8 - SUTRA BUDISTA.









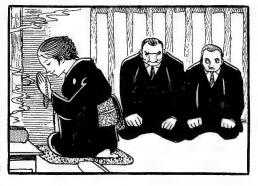






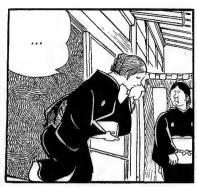


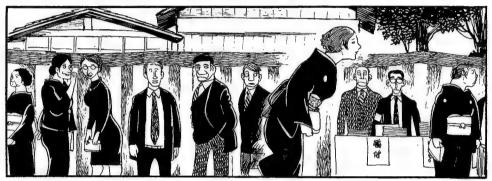


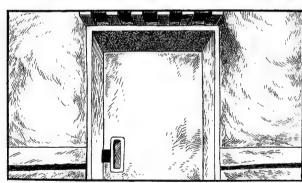


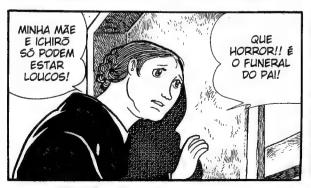




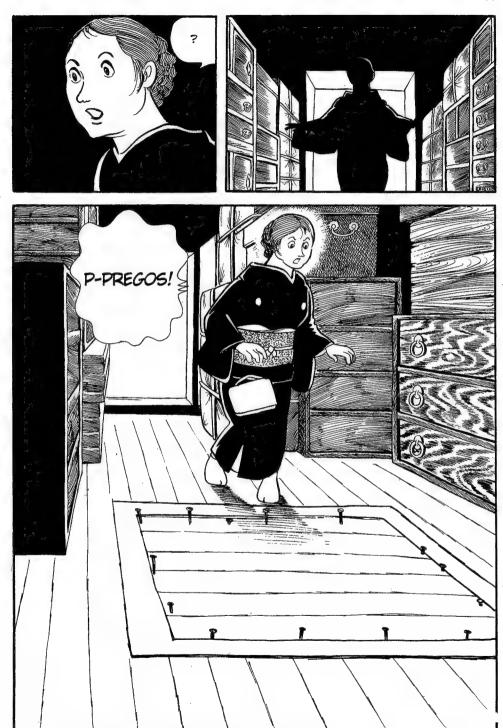


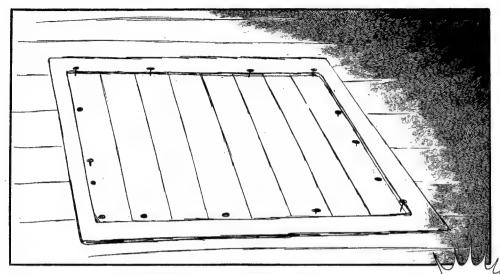


























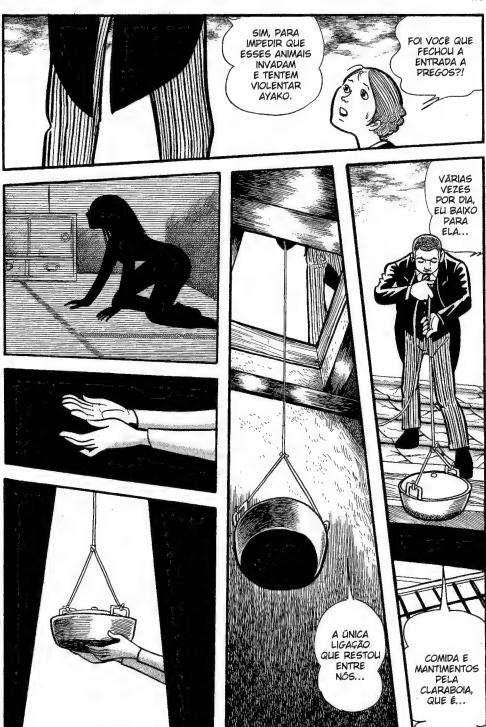


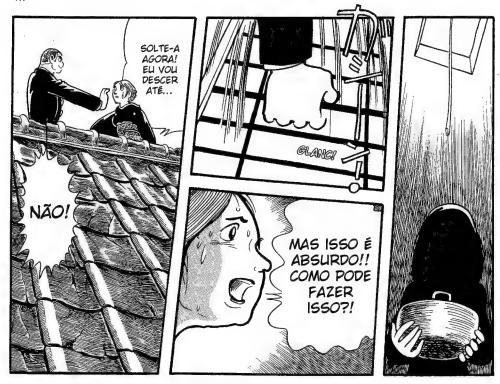


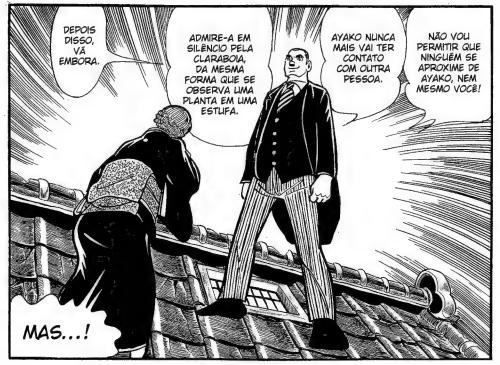




9 - "HINA", NO ORIGINAL, EM REFERÊNCIA ÀS "HINANINGYÖ", BONECAS EXPOSTAS APENAS NO HINAMATSURI, UM FESTIVAL QUE ACONTECE NO DIA 3 DE MARÇO. NO RESTANTE DO ANO, TAIS BONECAS FICAM GUARDADAS.

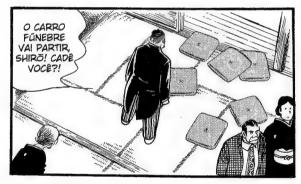
















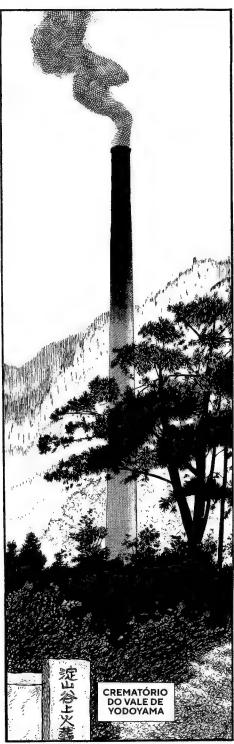
10 - SUTRA BUDISTA.

























ADEUS. MÃE ...

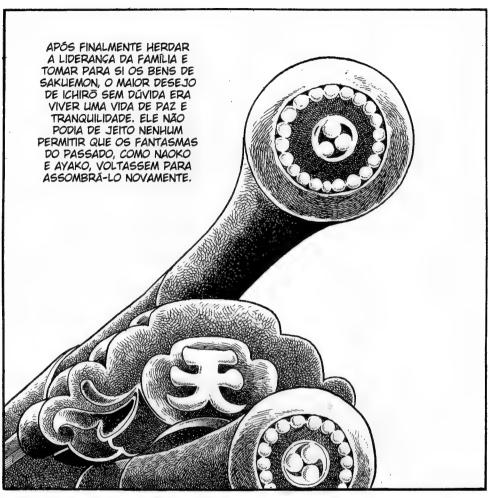


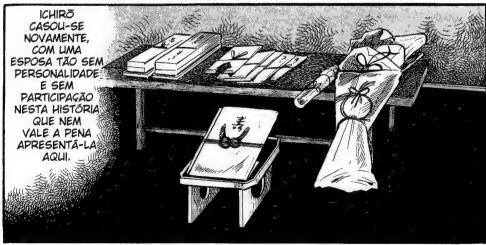


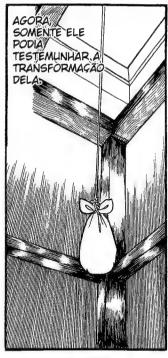


CAPÍTULO 15

LUZ E SOMBRA

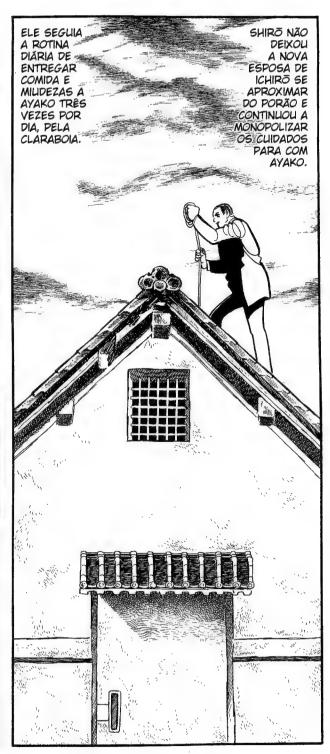


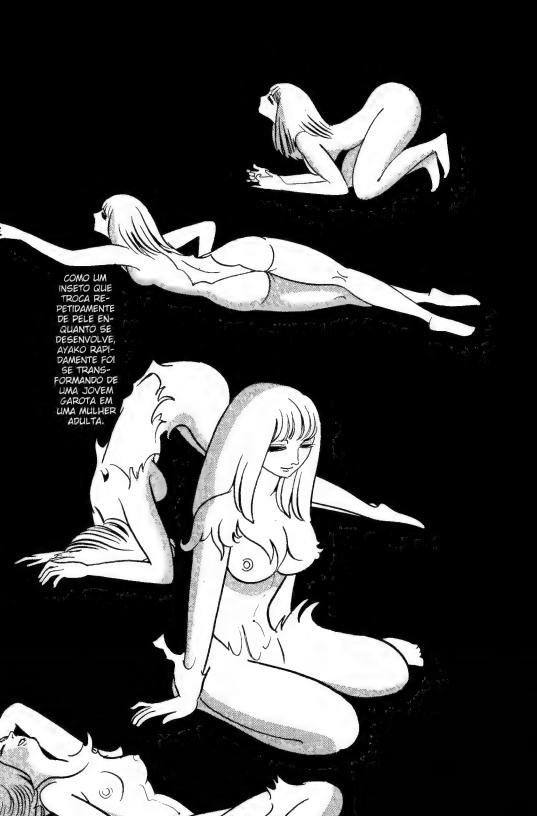




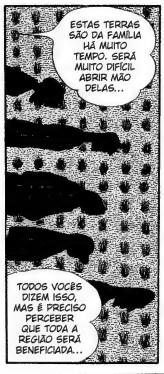










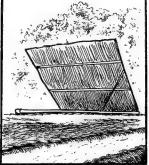








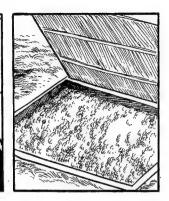


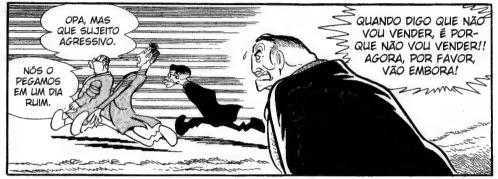


















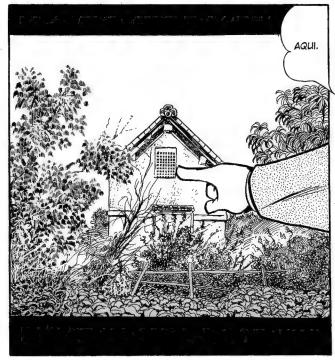


11 - UM TSUBO MEDE CERCA DE 3,3 METROS QUADRADOS.





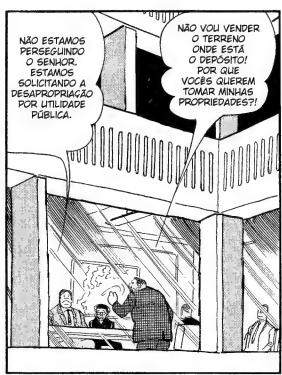








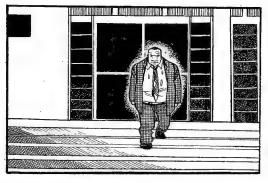




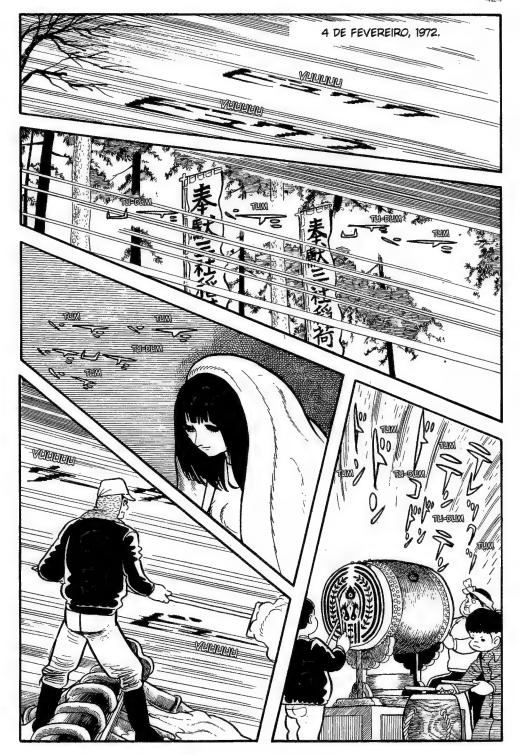


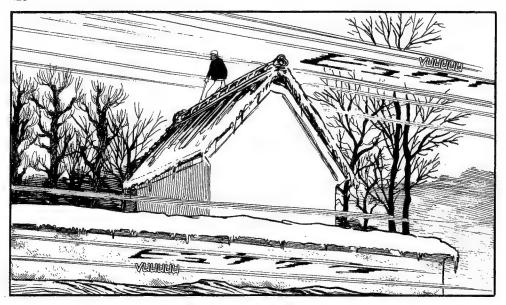














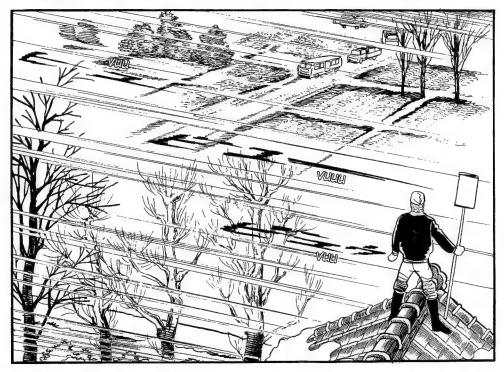


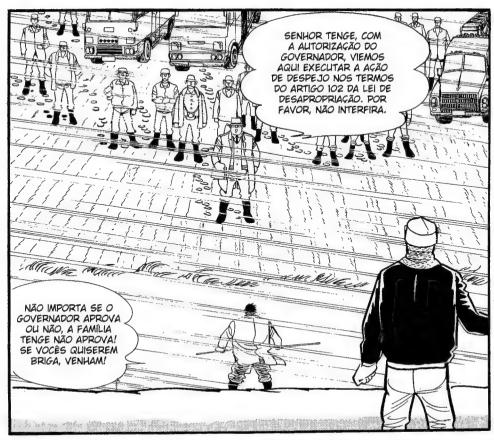










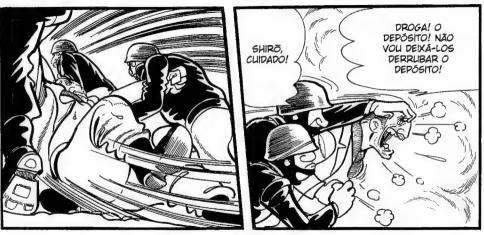














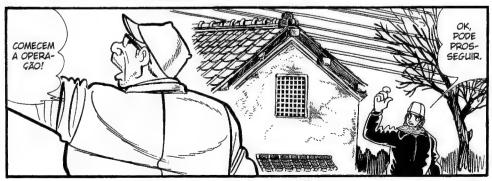


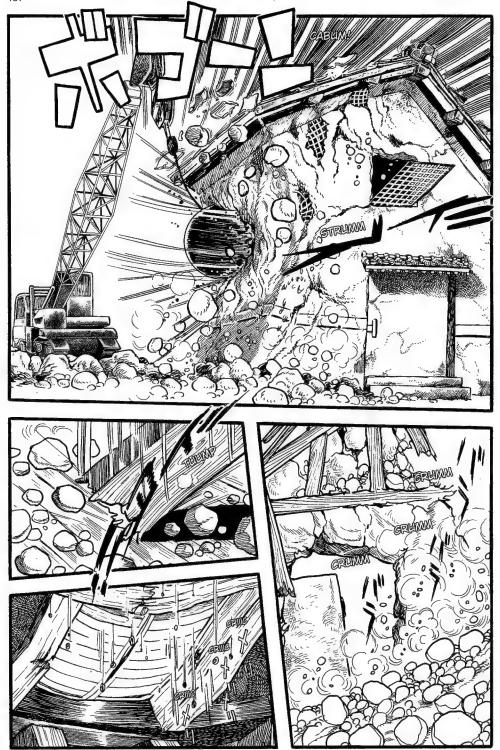


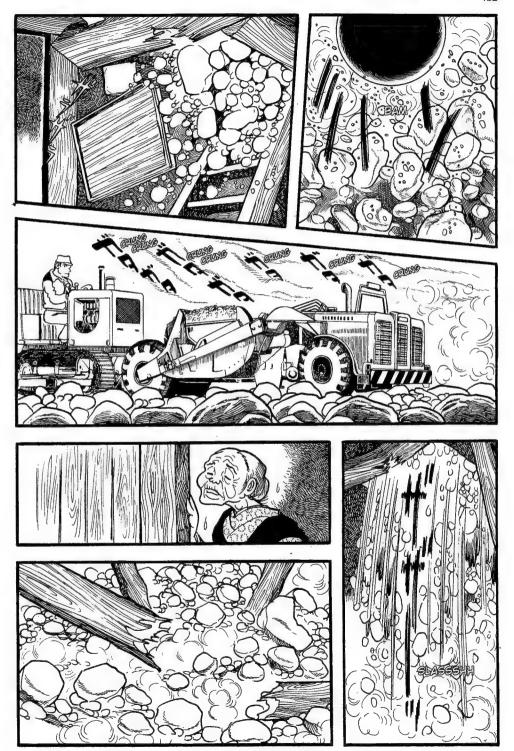




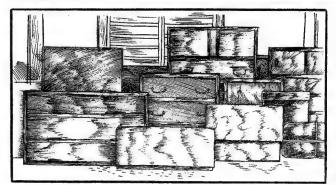


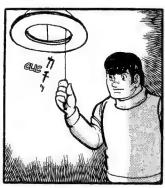








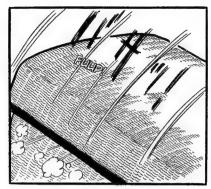










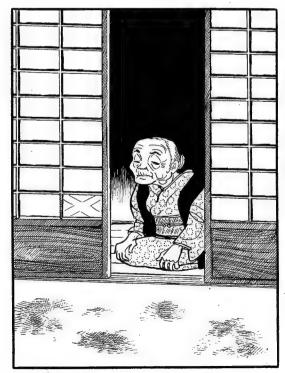












































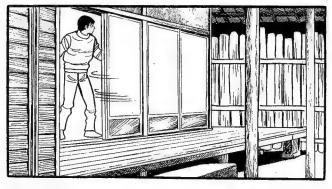
VOCÈ DEVE SABER...
LOGO DEPOIS QUE A
AYAKO FOI COLOCADA
NO PORÃO, CHEGOU UM
DEPÓSITO DE 500 MIL
IENES EM NOME DELA.

DESDE ENTÃO, A CADA 2 OU 3 MESES, CHEGA O DINHEIRO, SEMPRE EM NOME DE AYAKO. EU RECEBI E DEPOSITEI TODO O VALOR.

















































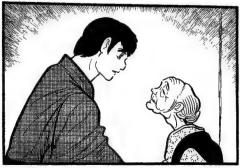


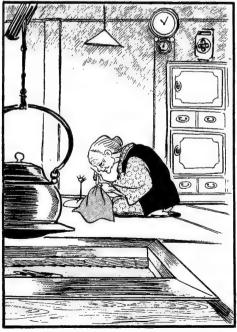








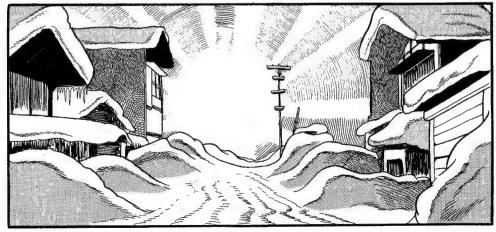


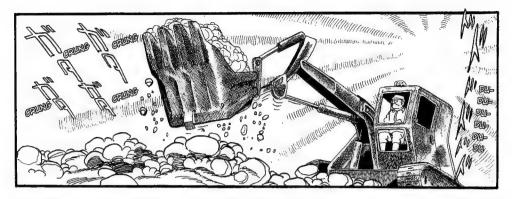


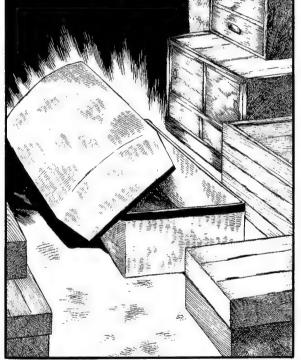
























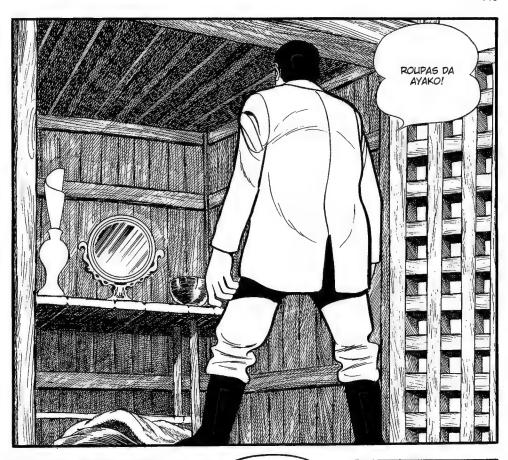








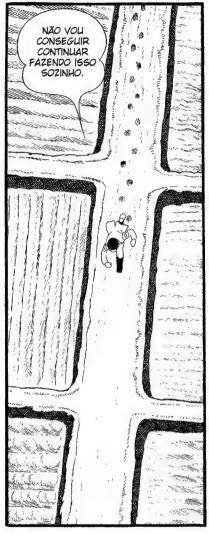


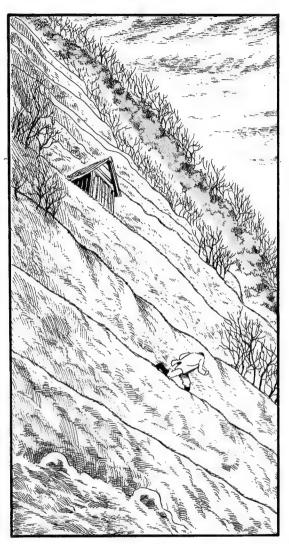














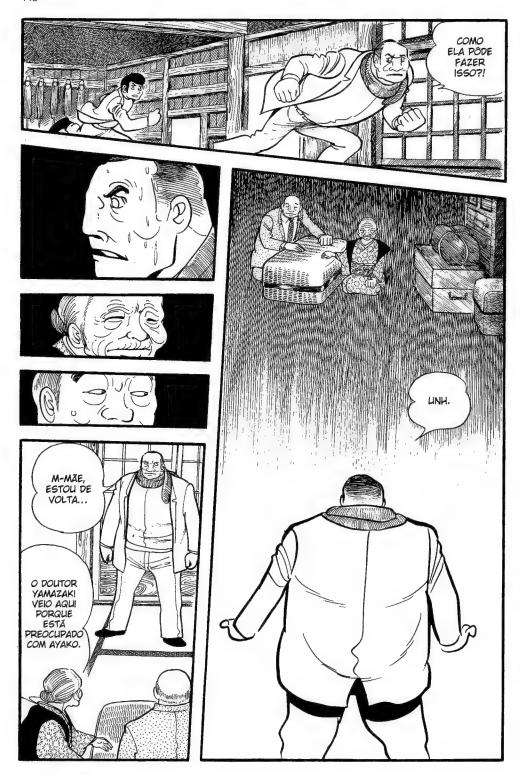




















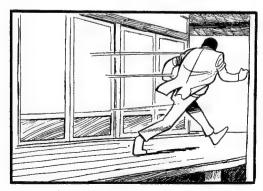






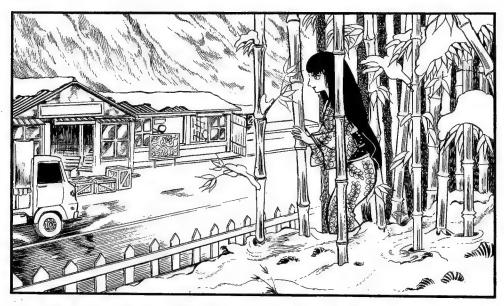








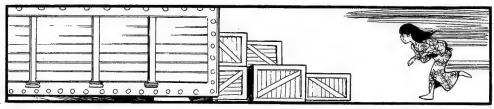


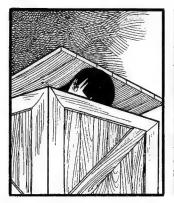


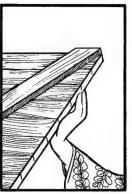




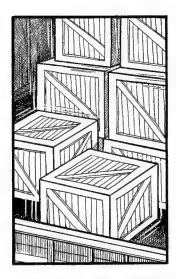








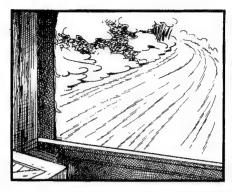


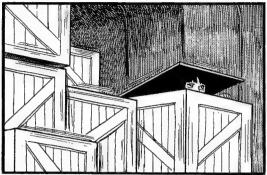


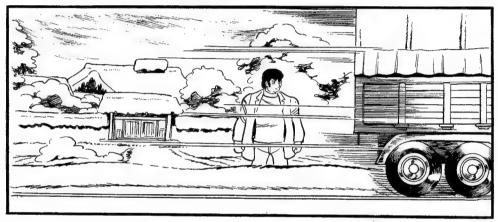








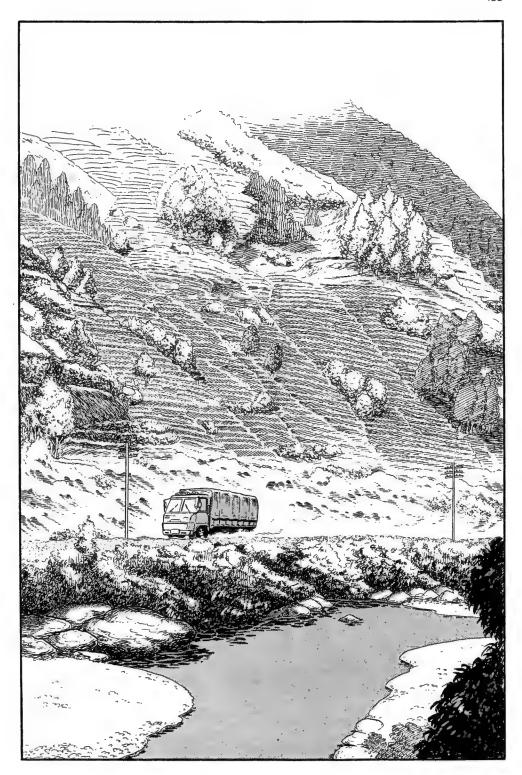


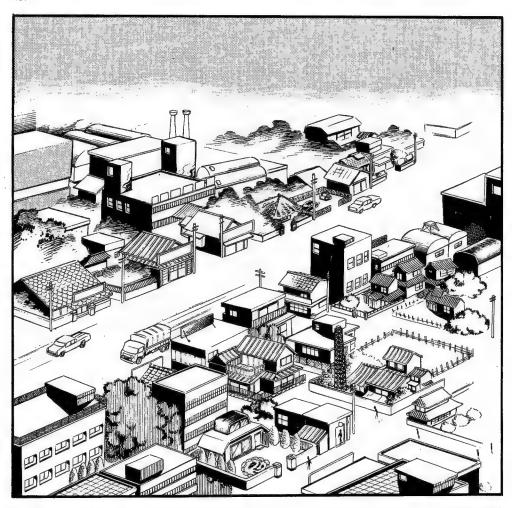


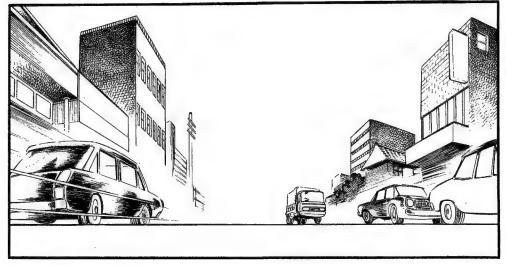












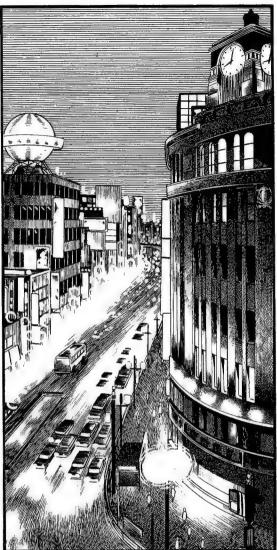
FIM DA PARTE 2



























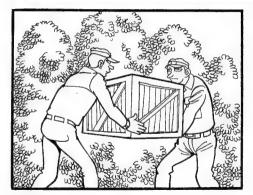


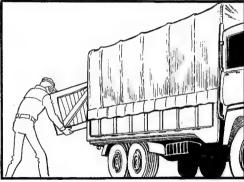






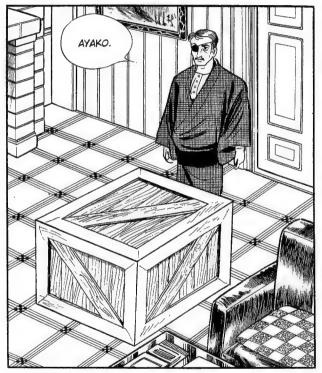














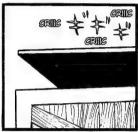


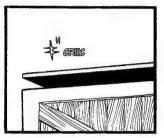




















1 - JIRÒ REFERE-SE AO SOLDADO SHÒICHI YOKOI, QUE SOBREVIVEU QUASE 28 ANOS NA SELVA DA ILHA DE GLIAM, NA OCEANIA, ACREDITANDO QUE A SEGUNDA GUERRA MUNDIAL ANDA NÃO TINHA TERMINADO.

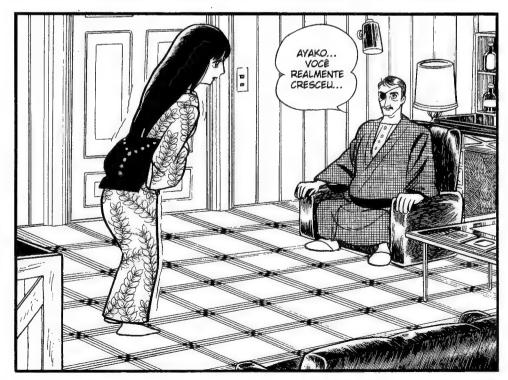


















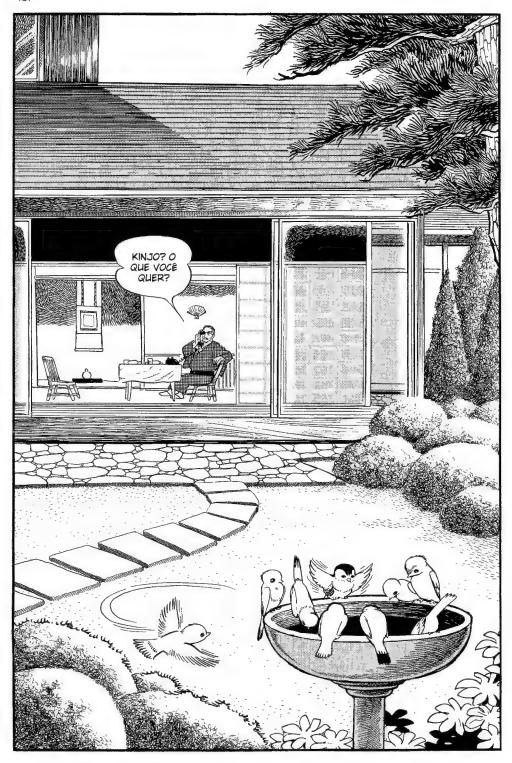






















2 - O PARTIDO DIREITISTA SEYDIKAI (ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS AMIGOS DO GOVERNO CONSTITUCIONAL) DEIXOLI DE EXISTIR OFICIALMENTE NA DECADA DE 1940, MAS FORAM TANTOS OS SEUIS INTEGRANTES E HERDEIROS QUE FORMARAM O PODEROSO PARTIDO LIBERAL DEMOCRATA (JIYŪ MINSHLITŌ), QUE TEZUKA, IRÔNICO, USA O NOME ANTIGO PARA O PARTIDO NOVO.

^{3 -} O DISTRITO DE AKASAKA É UMA DAS REFERÊNCIAS DA VIDA NOTURNA DE TÓQUIO.













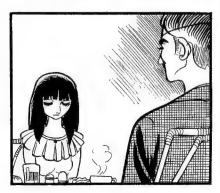






























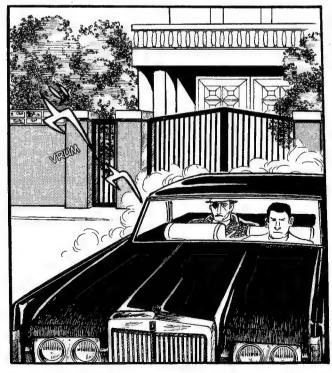




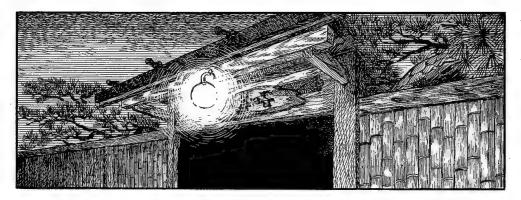


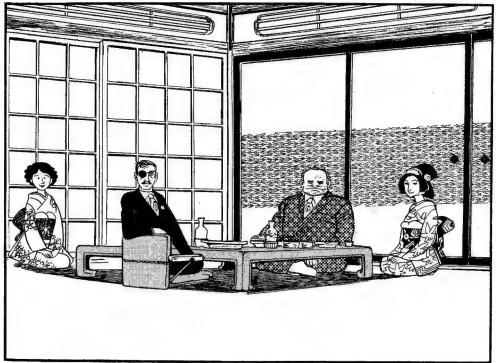


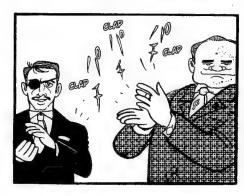


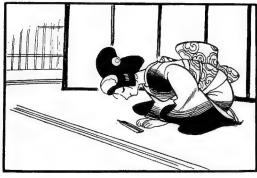


















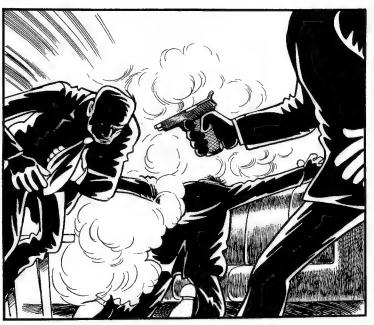








4 - O ESQUERDISTA RYOKICHI MINOBE (1904-1984) FOI GOVERNADOR DE TÓQUIO POR TRÊS MANDATOS SEGUIDOS, DE 1967 A 1979, E LIDEROU UMA COALISÃO DE SOCIALISTAS E COMUNISTAS.







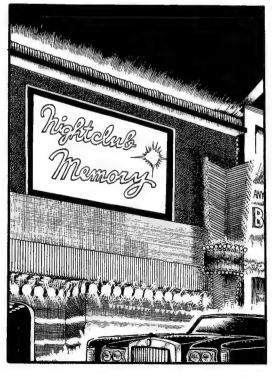


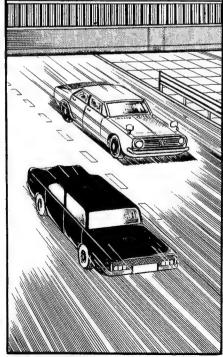


























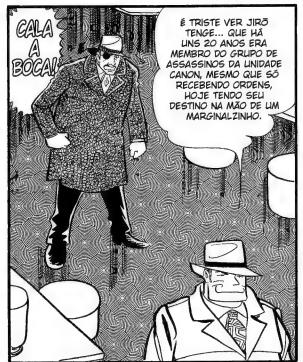
NÃO SE FAÇA DE DESENTEN-DIDO. KINJO JÁ DEVE TER TE DITO... NÕS NÃO FAZEMOS IDEIA DE QUEM SEJA O RESPONSÁVEL POR ISSO!



















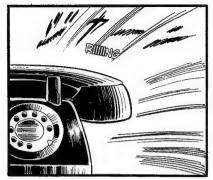






















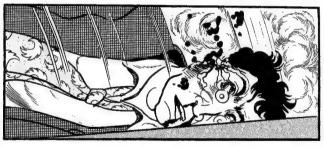


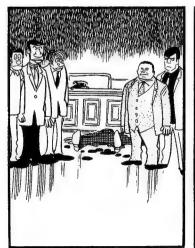










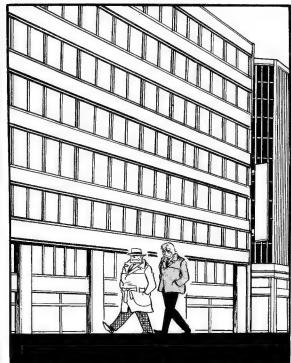






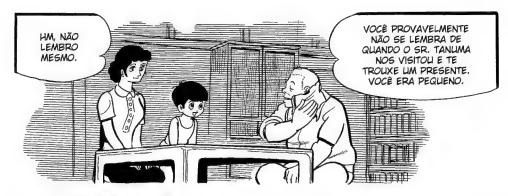






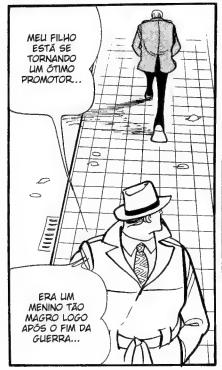




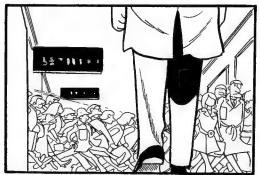














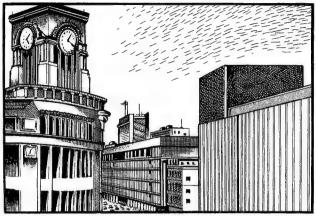


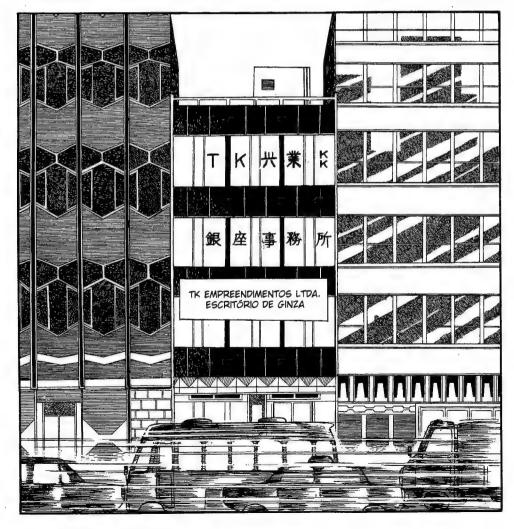






























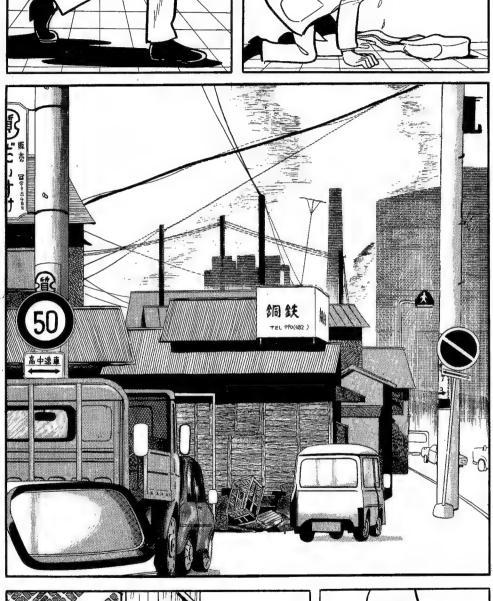






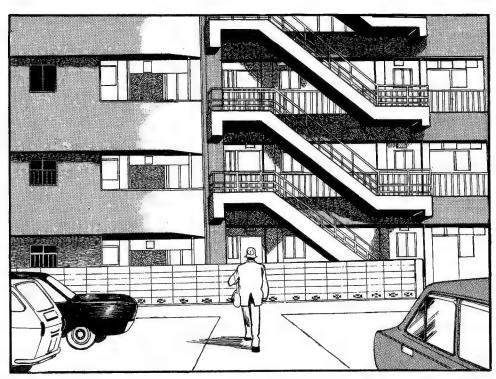
















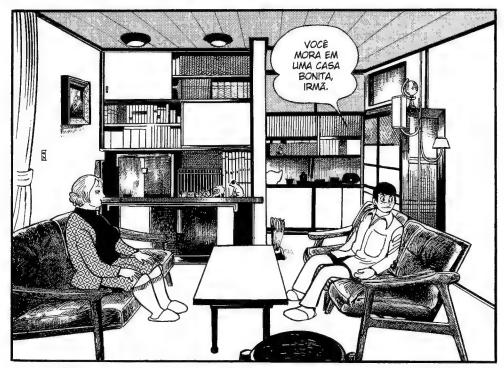




















5 - UMA DAS CIDADES DA REGIÃO METROPOLITANA DE TÓQUIO.





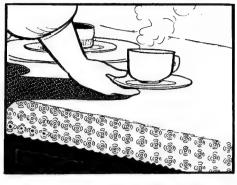






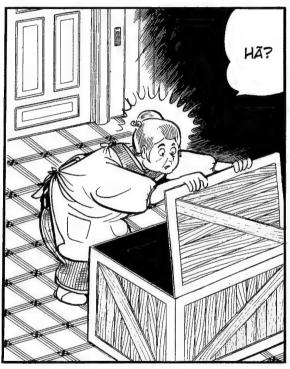






















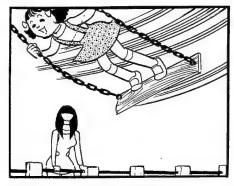


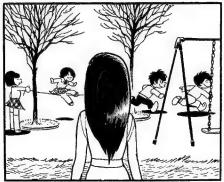


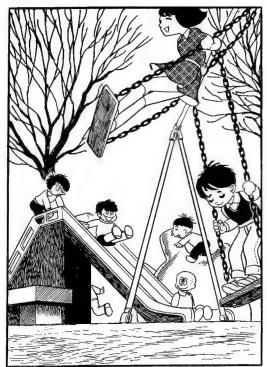


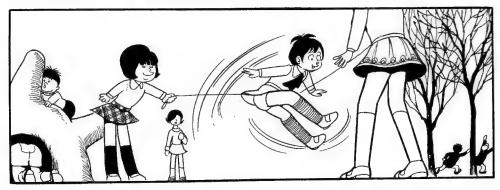


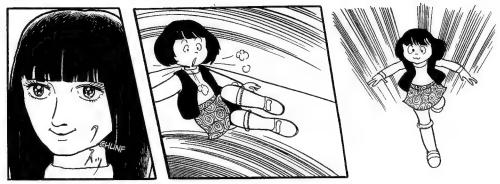


























































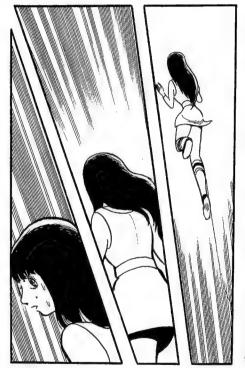






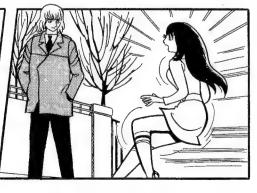


















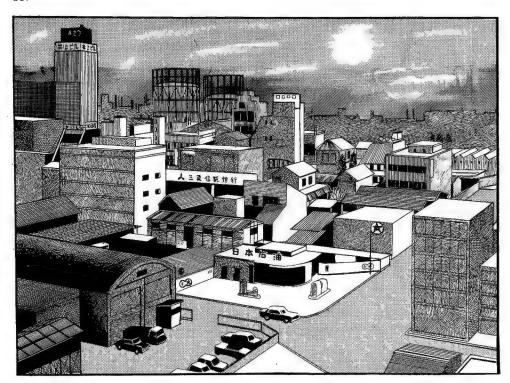
















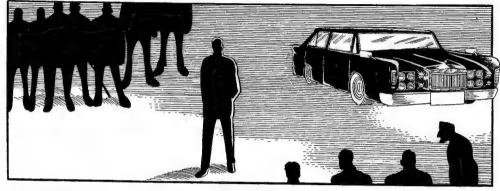






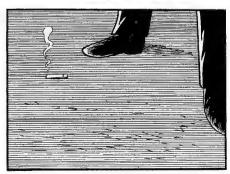






























6 - DOGEZA, NO ORIGINAL, QUE SIGNIFICA "PEDIR PERDÃO DE JOELHOS COM A TESTA QUASE ENCOSTANDO NO CHÃO".



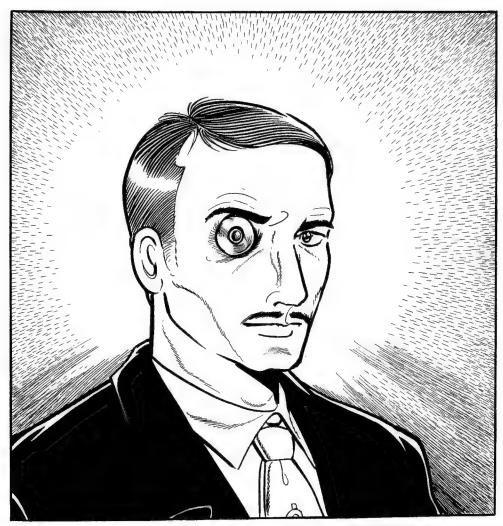




















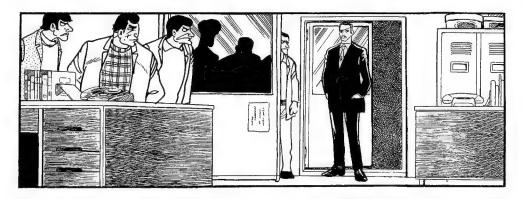












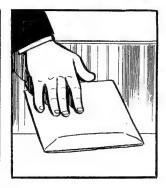
































7 - NO ORIGINAL: SEITCHÖKAITCHÖ, "PRESIDENTE DA PESQUISA POLÍTICA", UM CARGO DENTRO DO PODEROSO E DIREITISTA PARTIDO LIBERAL DENOCRATA, QUE, COM POUCOS INTERVALOS, CONTROLA O GOVERNO JAPONÊS DESDE OS ANOS 1950.









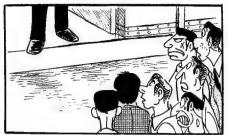


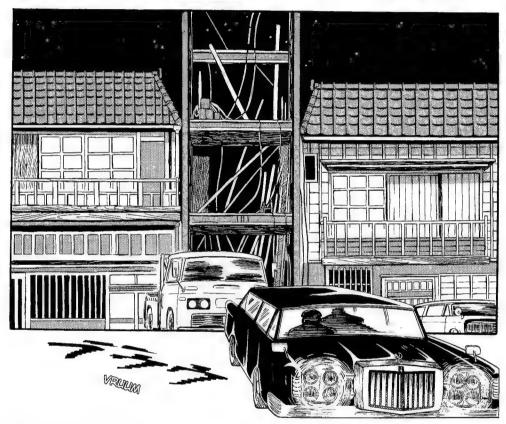
















CAPÍTULO 17
A FLOR DA
ÁRVORE-DA-SEDA























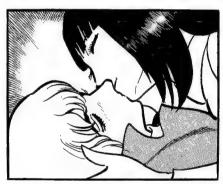
















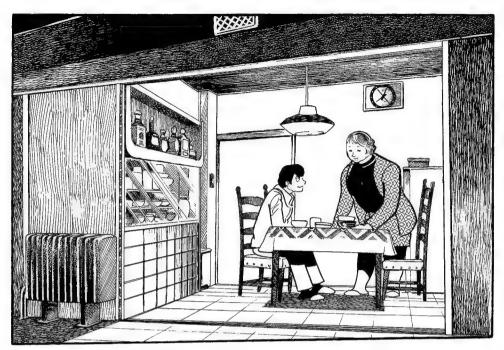
























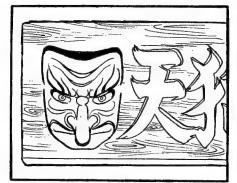




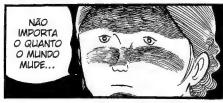








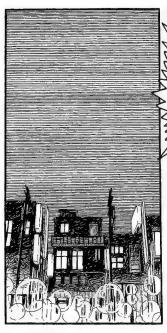












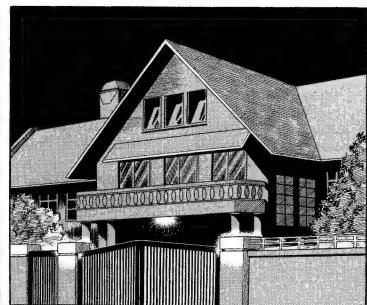


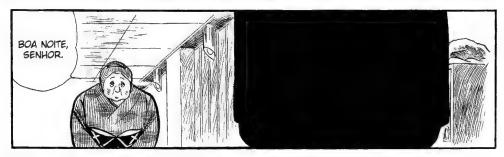




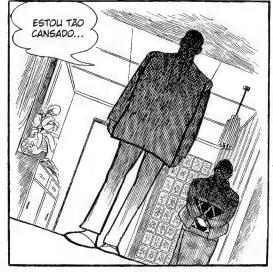




























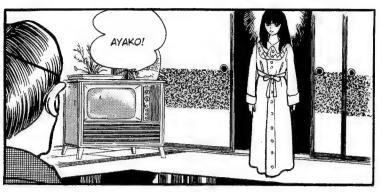




















































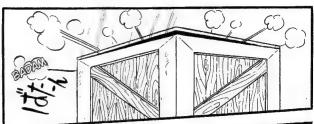






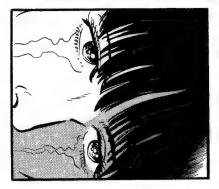










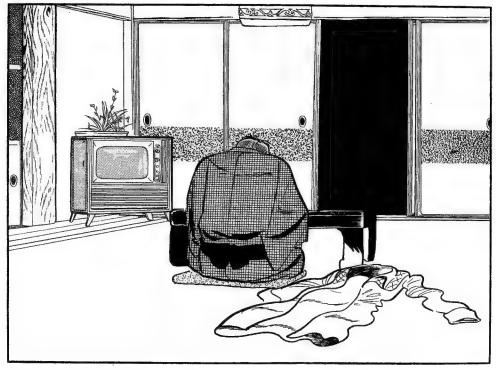


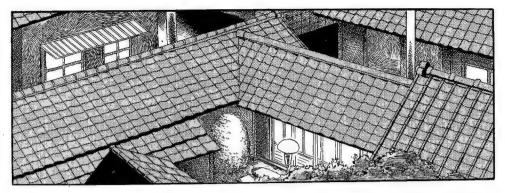
















CHEGOU A FICAR PRE-SA QUANDO JOVEM...

TINHA DES-PREZO PELA AUTORIDADE POLICIAL, CERTO? SEI QUE ELA NUNCA QUIS ENTRAR NA DELEGA-CIA...







































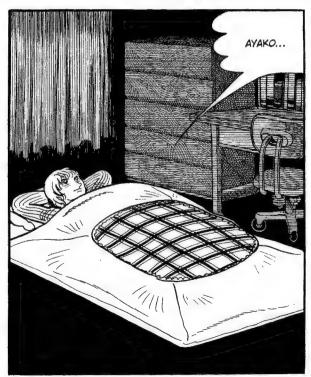


































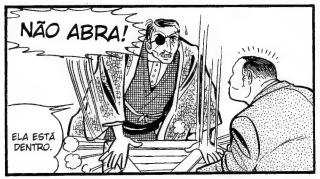




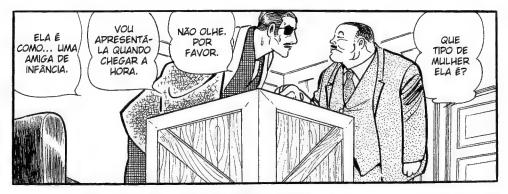


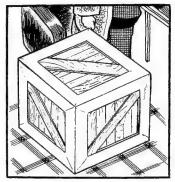


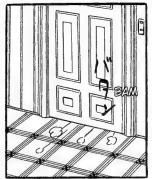




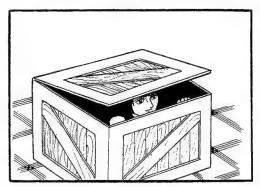














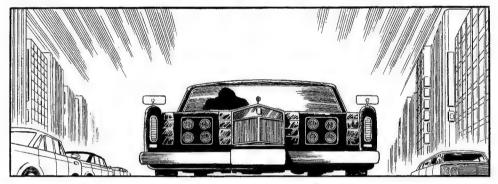


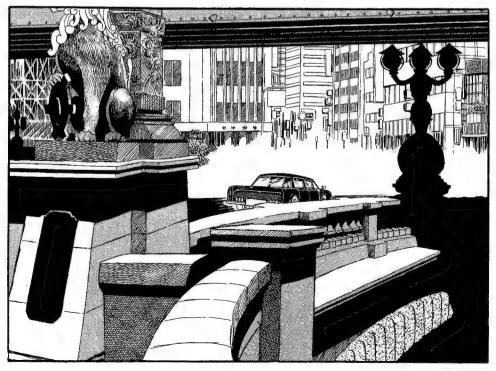


























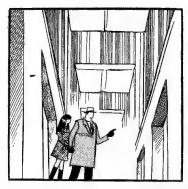








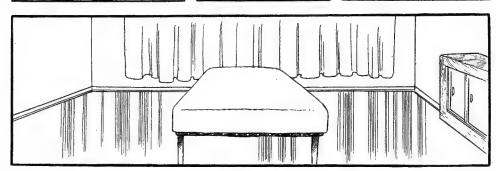












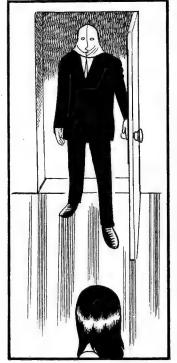


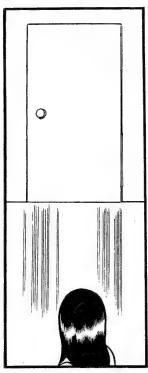


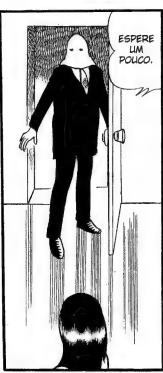




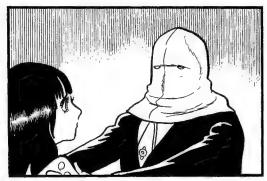


































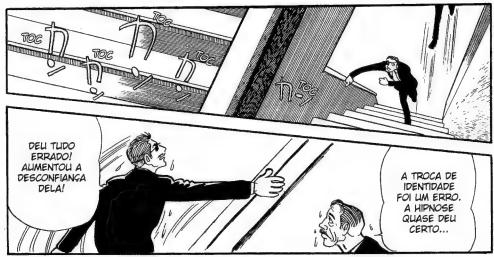


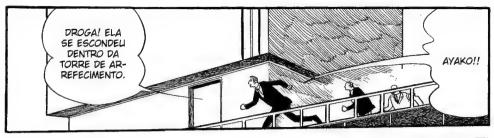










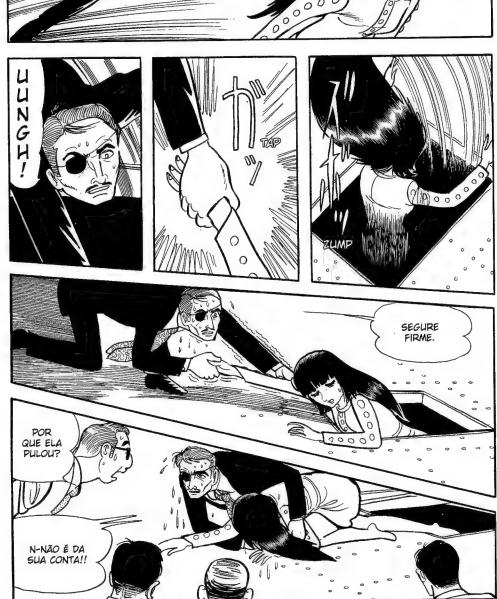




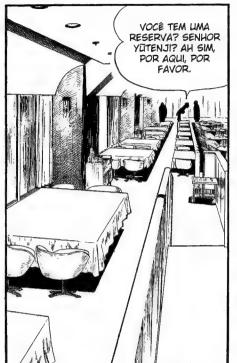






























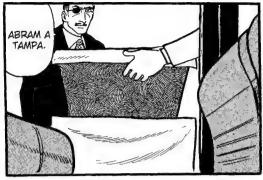




















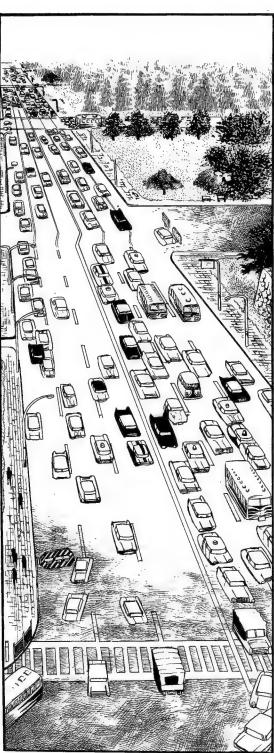






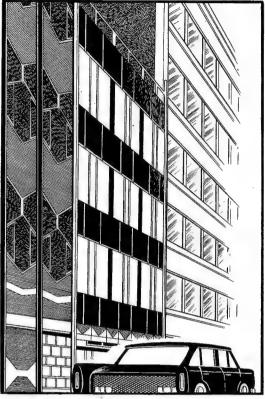










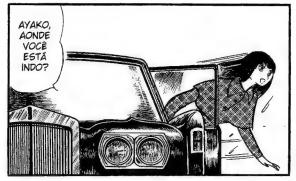




















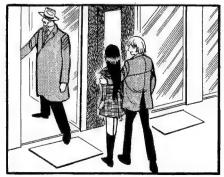


















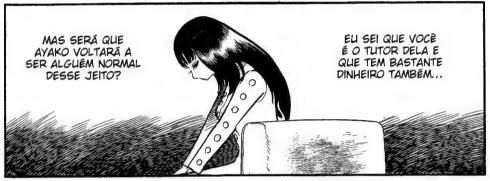






































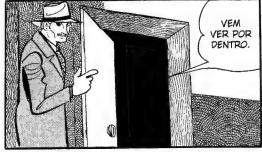


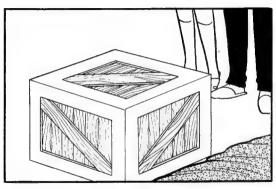
















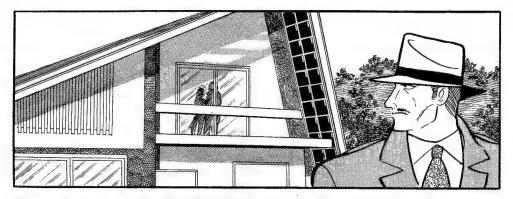
















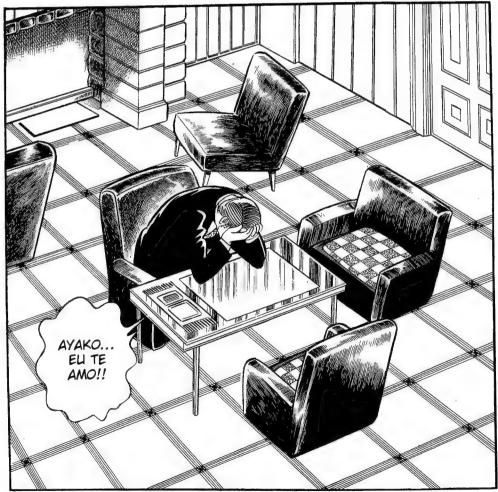


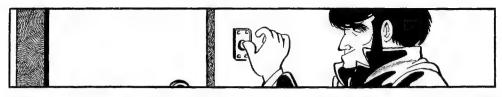




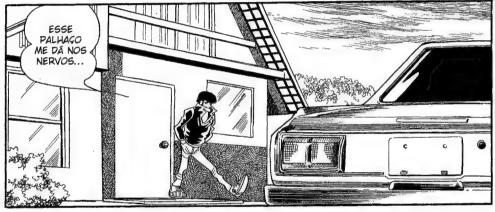


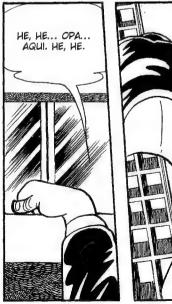




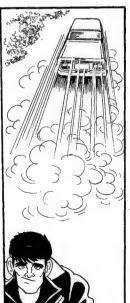














PODE IR EMBORA



9 - ACORDO DE PARIS, ASSINADO EM 27 DE JANEIRO DE 1973. COM ELE, AS FORÇAS MILITARES DOS ESTADOS LINIDOS DEIXARAM O VIETNĀ. 10 - A RĀDIO OFICIAL DO VIETNĀ DO NORTE.



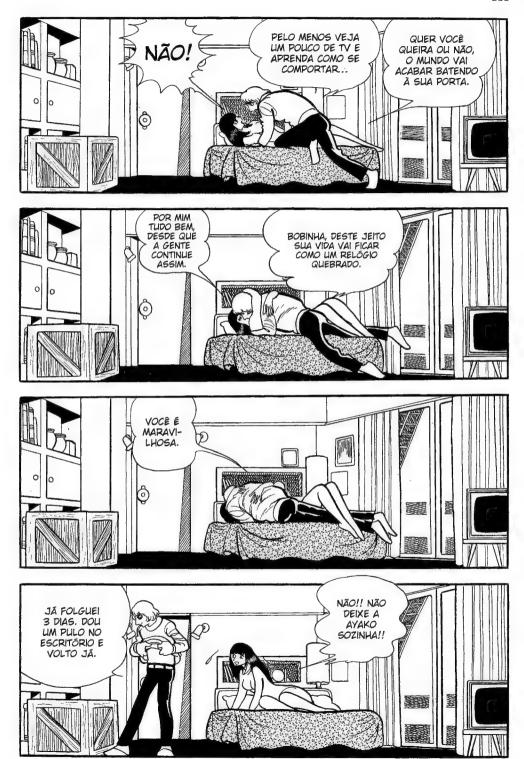


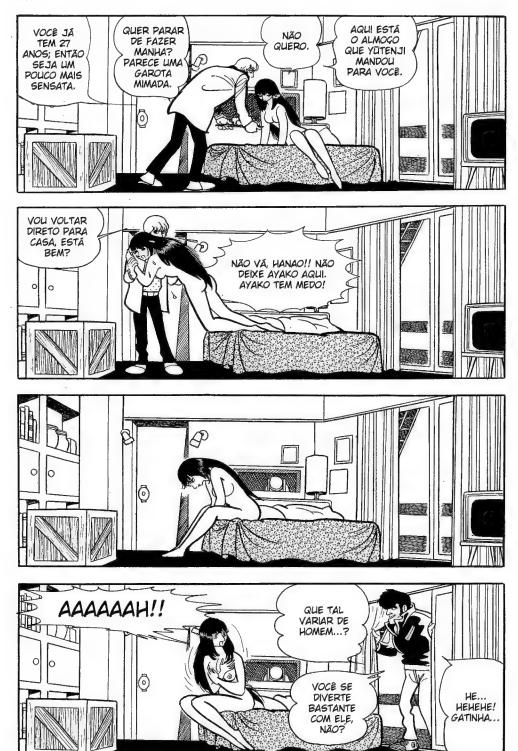


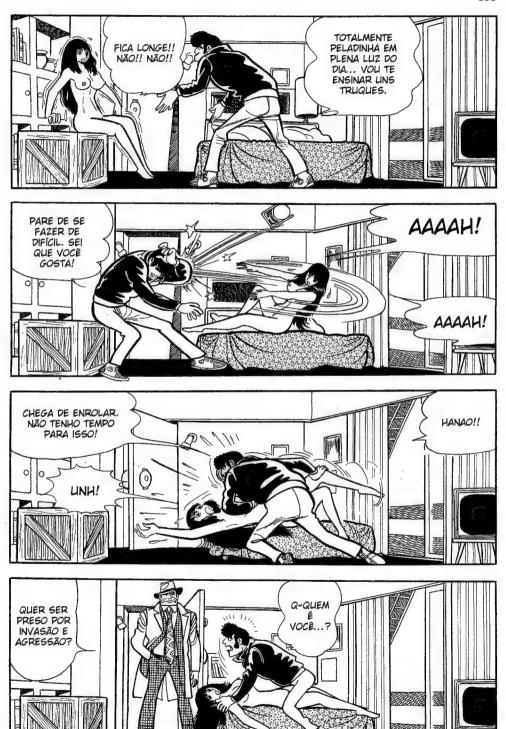






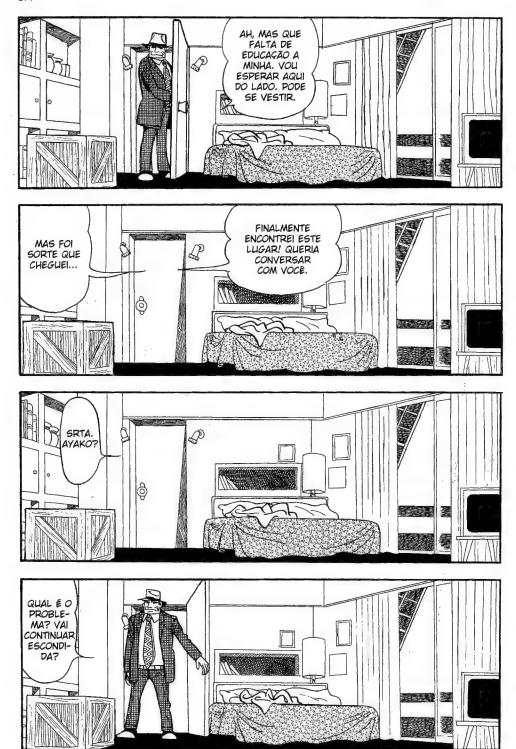


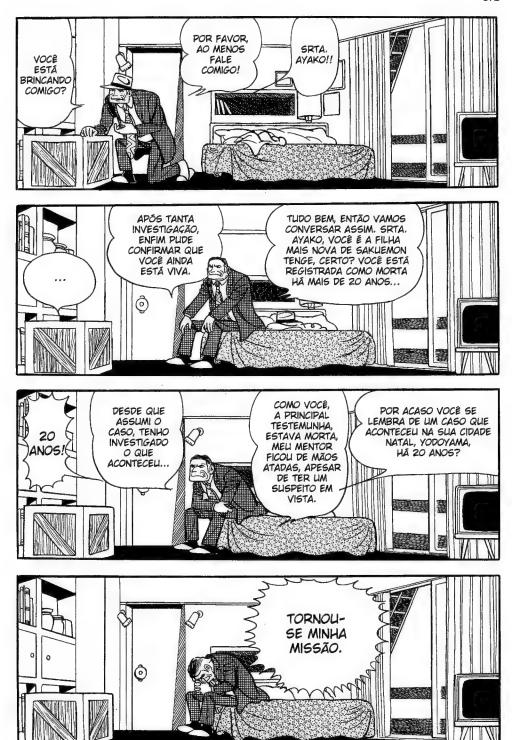


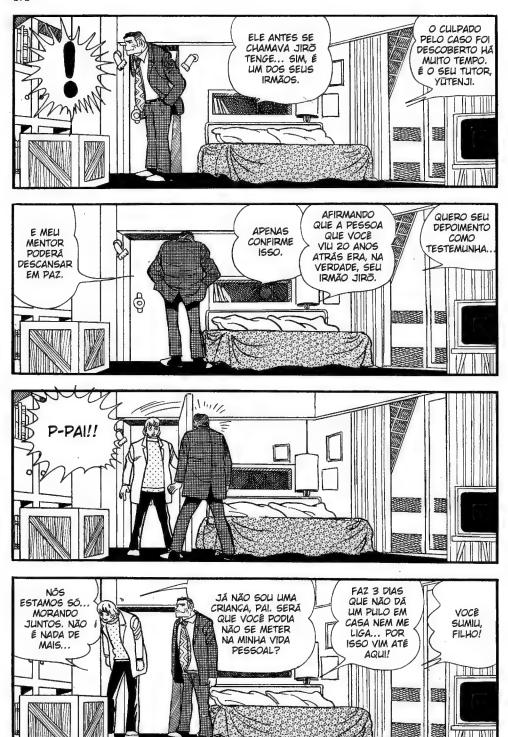


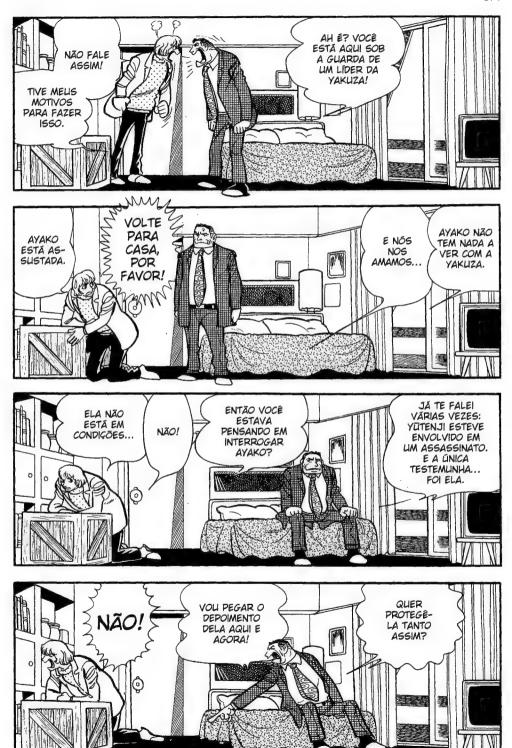








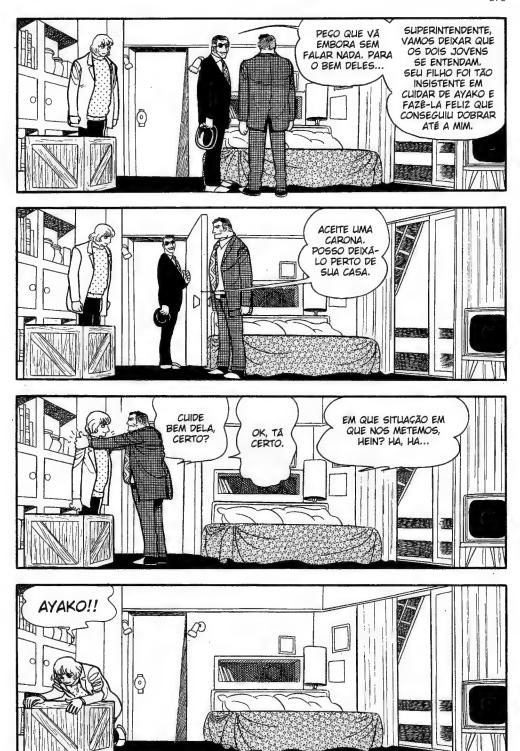


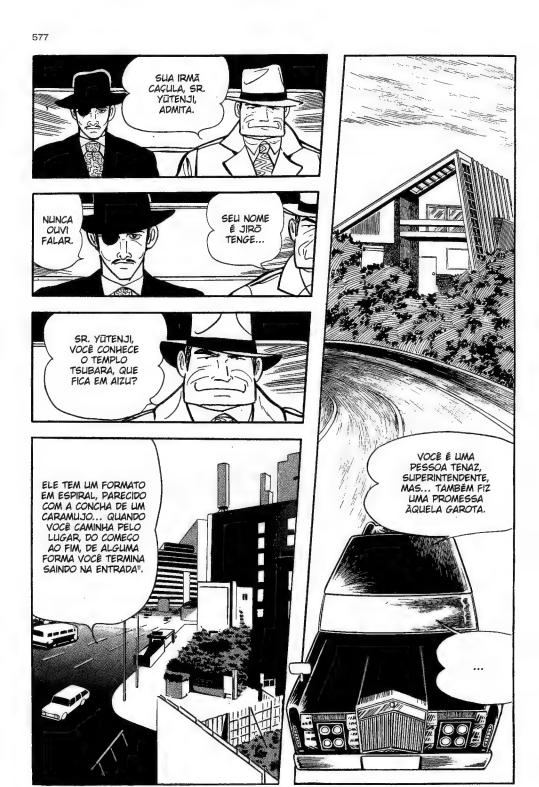












11 - GETA REFERE-SE AO TEMPLO SAZAE (SAZAEDOU), LOCALIZADO NA REGIÃO DE AIZU, PROVÍNCIA DE FUKUSHIMA.

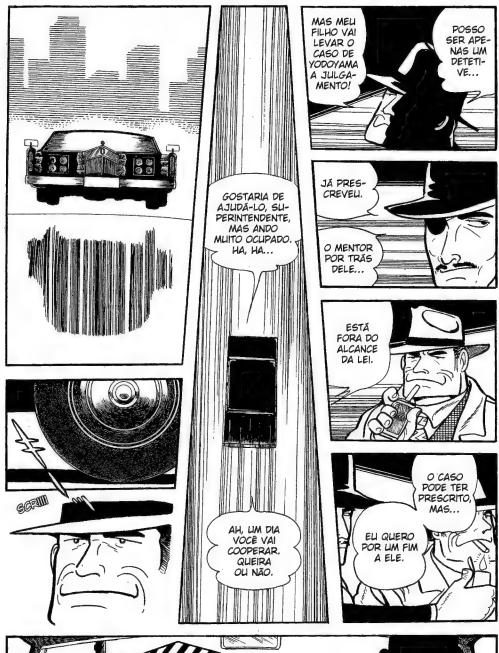




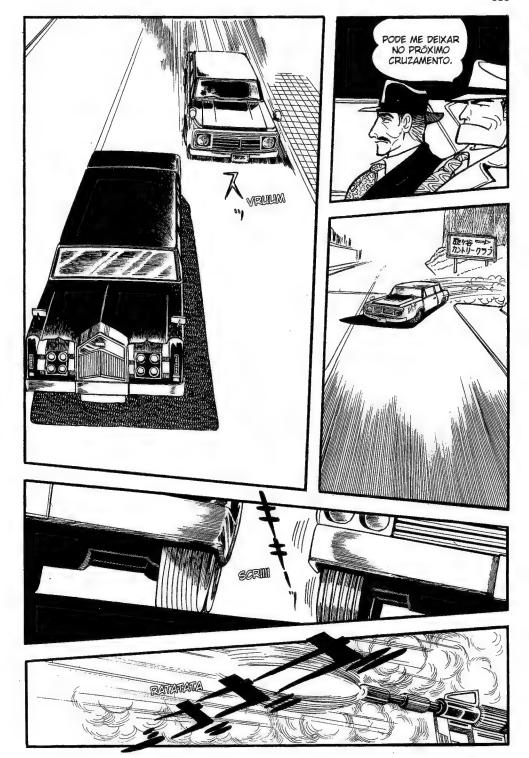


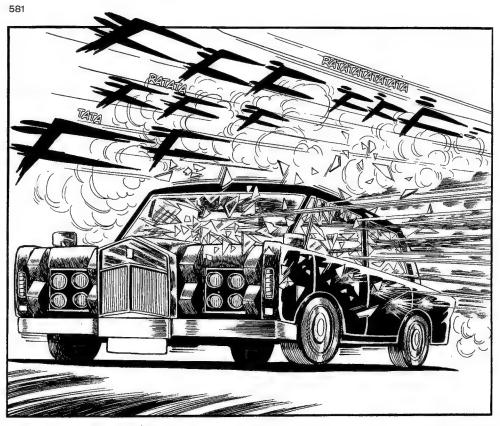


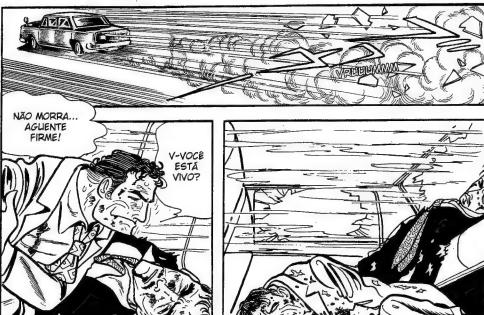
SIM... ERA O
DESEJO DA MINHA
FINADA ESPOSA
TAMBÉM. ELE TEM
LIM SENSO DE
JUSTIGA MLITO
FORTE, E NÃO
SE CONFORMA
ATÉ DEIXAR TUDO
CLARO, PRETO
NO BRANCO.

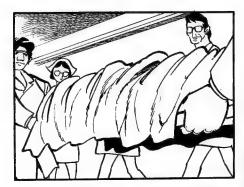










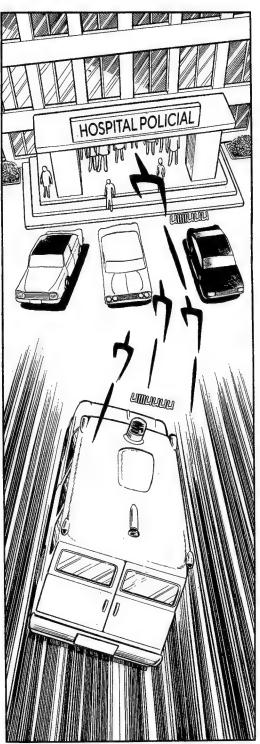


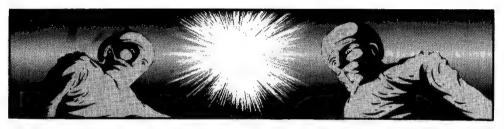














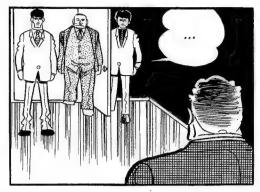












































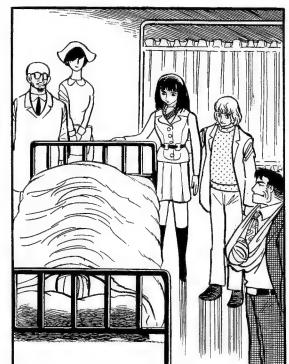


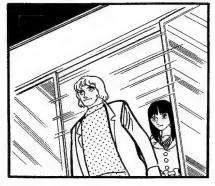








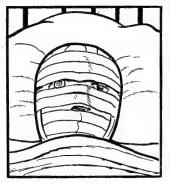






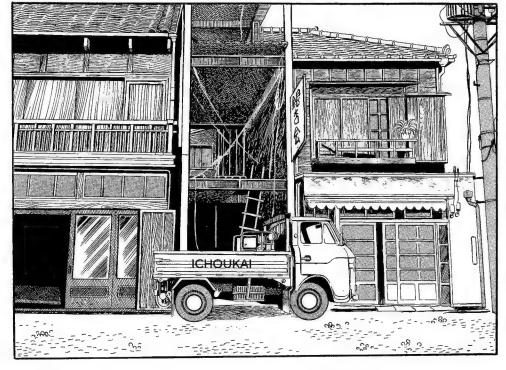


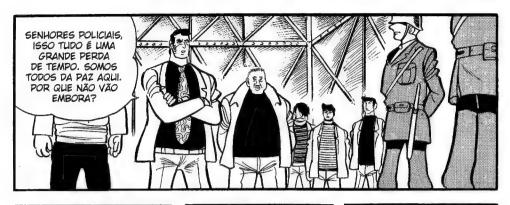






















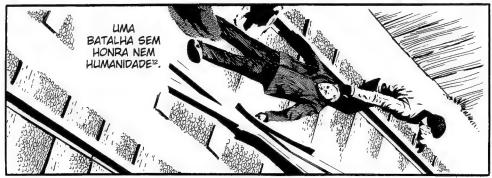


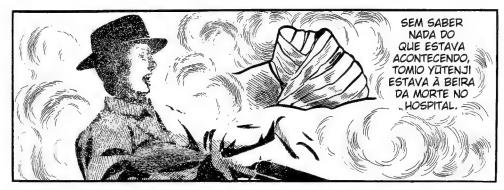


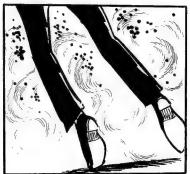
















12 - TEZLIKA CITA AQUI O TÍTULO DE LIMA SÉRIE DE FILMES DE GRANDE SUCESSO LANÇADA EM 1973. JINGI NAKI TATAKAI É CONHECIDA COMO "O PODEROSO CHEFÃO JAPONÊS" E FALA DE LIMA GUERRA DE GÂNGSTERS DE HIROSHIMA.

































13 - O EXÉRCITO VERMELHO JAPONÈS (*NIHONSEKIGUN*) TORNOU-SE UM DOS MAIS CÉLEBRES GRUPOS DE GUERRILHA URBANA DOS ANOS 1970-80. ERA LIDERADO POR FUSAKO SHIGENOBU, "A MAIS TEMIDA TERRORISTA DO MUNDO" SEGUNDO A IMPRENSA DA ÉPOCA.

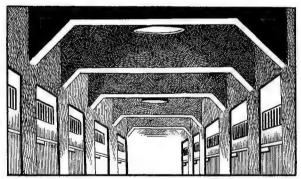


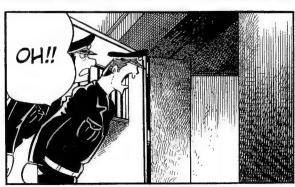












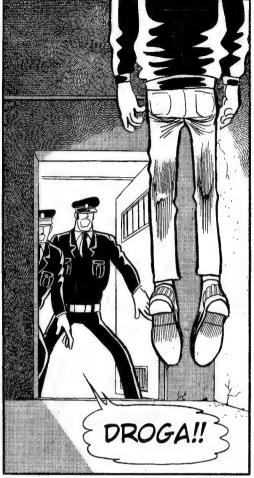










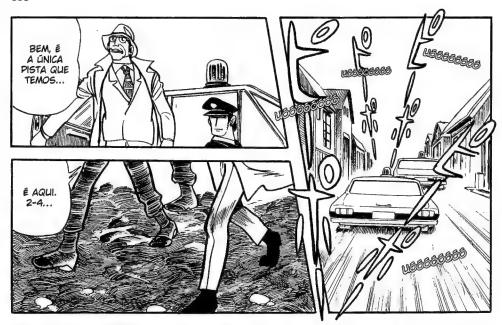


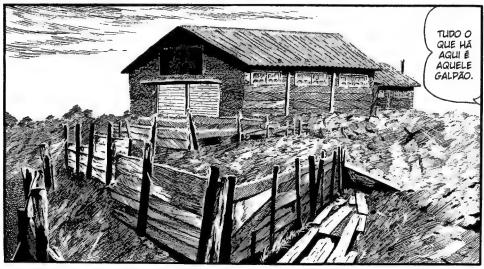






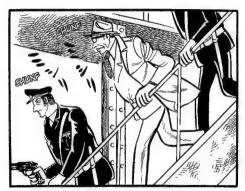
14 - TSUNEO MORI, LÍDER DO GRUPO DE GUERRILHA URBANA EXÉRCITO VERMELHO UNIFICADO (RENGOSEKIGUN), SUICIDOU-SE NA PRISÃO EM JANEIRO DE 1973.





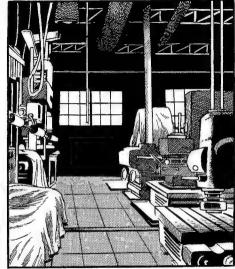




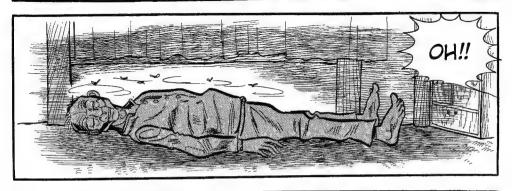


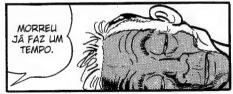






















ELE

MORREL







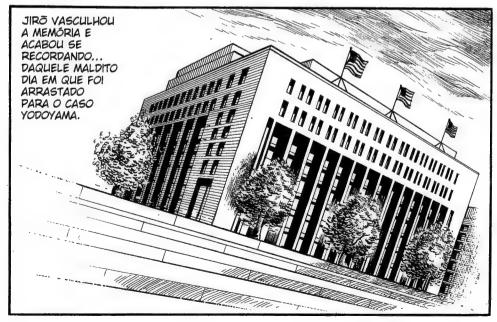






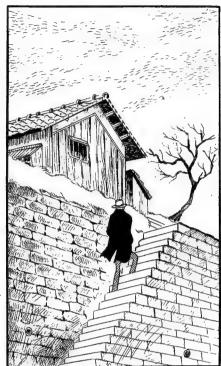




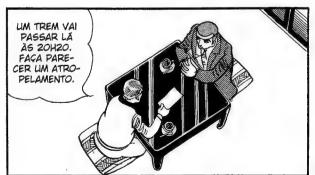




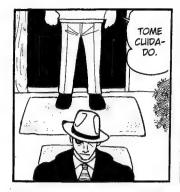




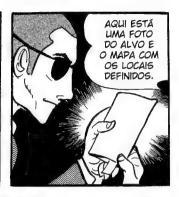






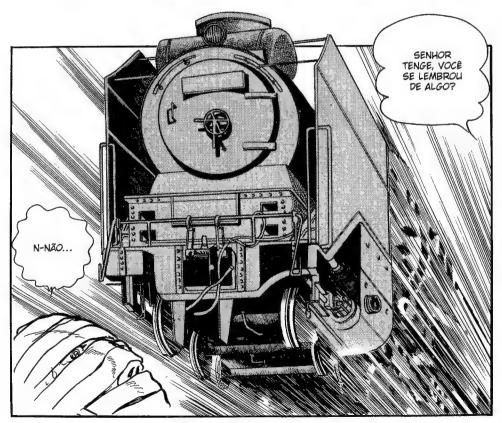






EU NÃO
ESQUECERIA NEM
SE QUISESSE...
DAQUELE ROSTO
FRIO, IMPASSÍVEL...
O HOMEM CHAMADO
KATŌ!



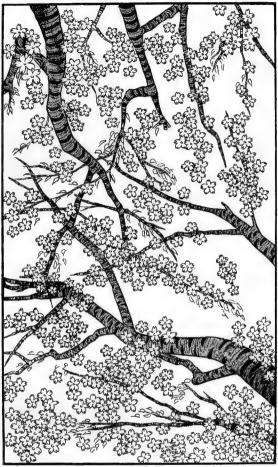


O CIRCUITO HUMANO



















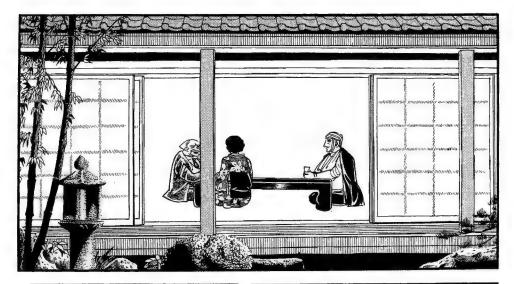




















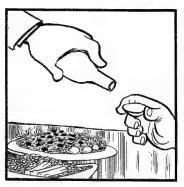






































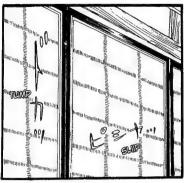
























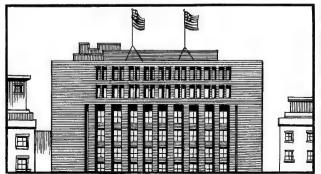




















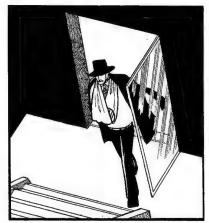






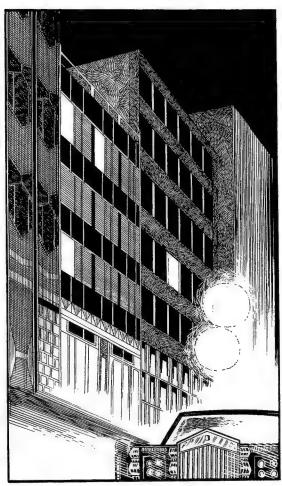


































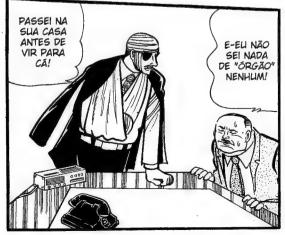




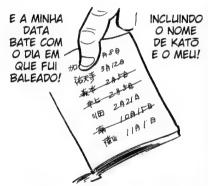












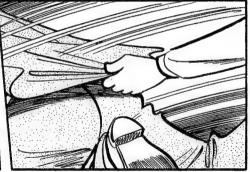






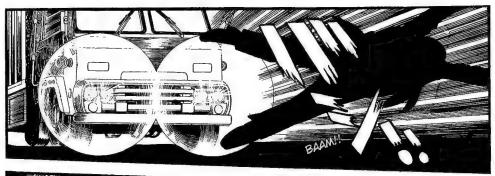


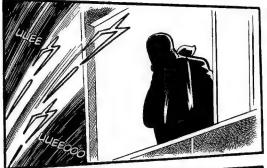




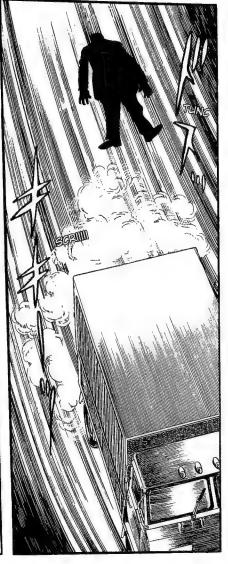






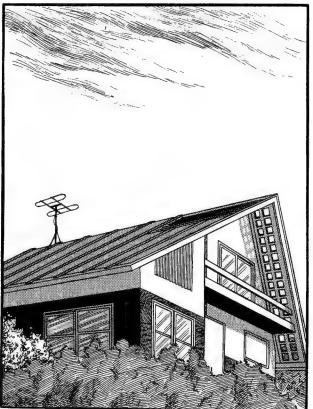








































































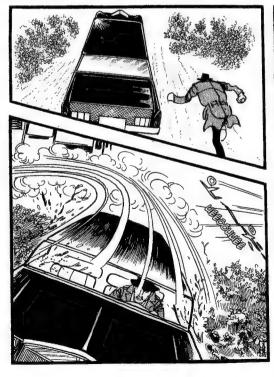






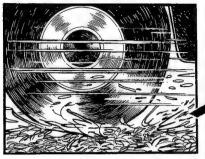






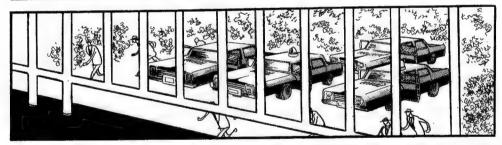




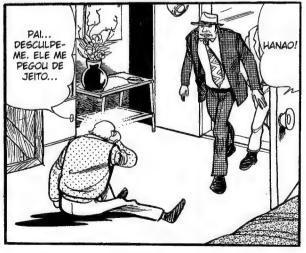












ALÉM DISSO ...

POR MEIO DE LIMA FONTE ANÔNIMA, O ENVOLVIMENTO DE YŪTENJI COM O CASO DE YODOYAMA, 23 ANOS ANTES...

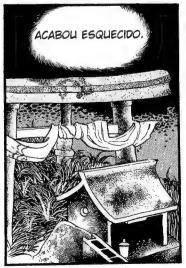
FOI REVELADO POR UM TABLOIDE.



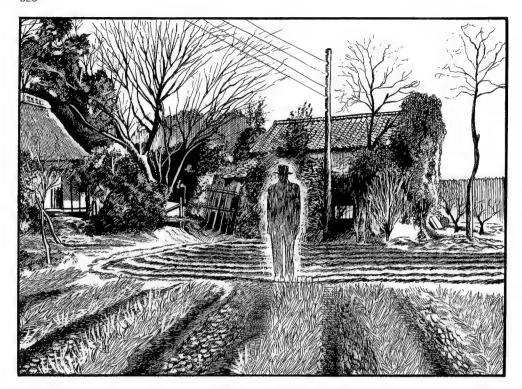
EM 2 DE JUNHO DE 1972, O SETOR DE INVESTIGAÇÕES DA POLÍCIA METROPOLITANA COLOCOU TOMIO YŪTENJI, LÍDER DA ŌSHINKAI, NA LISTA NACIONAL DE PESSOAS PROCURADAS POR CAUSA DO ASSASSINATO DO MAFIOSO GOSEI KINJO. PARALELAMENTE, MEMBROS RIVAIS DO PARTIDO, QUE ESTAVAM INVESTIGANDO DOAÇÕES RECEBIDAS PELO GRUPO DE YANAGIDA, CHEGARAM ATÉ O NOME DE YŪTENJI. A IMPRENSA CONECTOU OS DOIS E NOTICIOU DE FORMA SENSACIONALISTA O CASO.

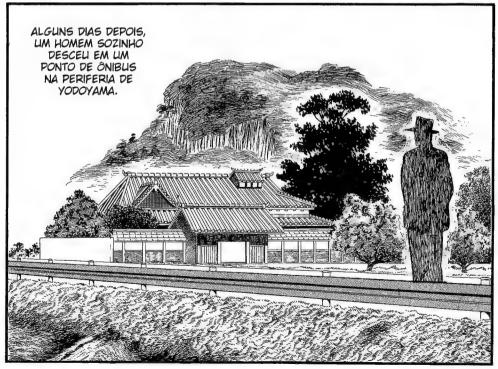
















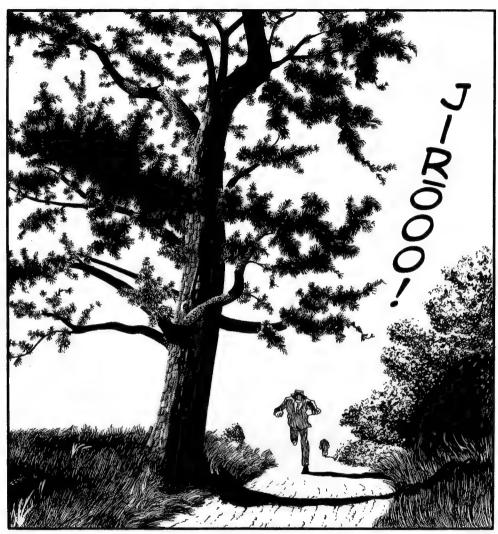










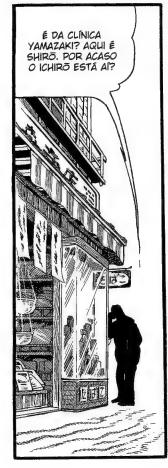
















































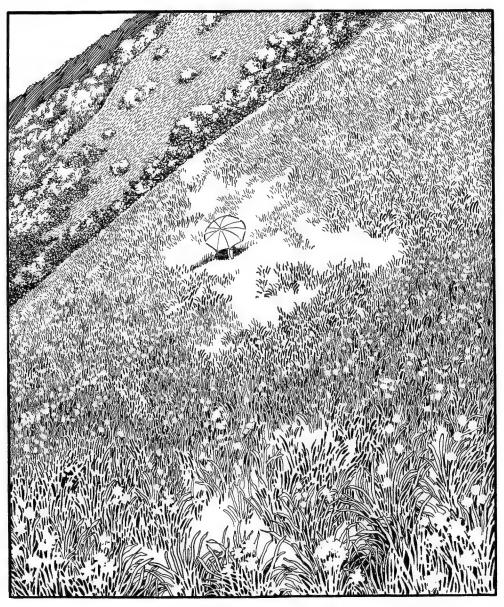










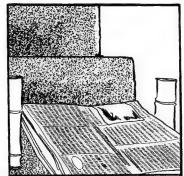






15 - ZUMBIDO DAS CIGARRAS, COMUNS NESSES DIAS QUENTES E ÚMIDOS DA REGIÃO DE YODOYAMA.































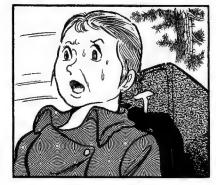




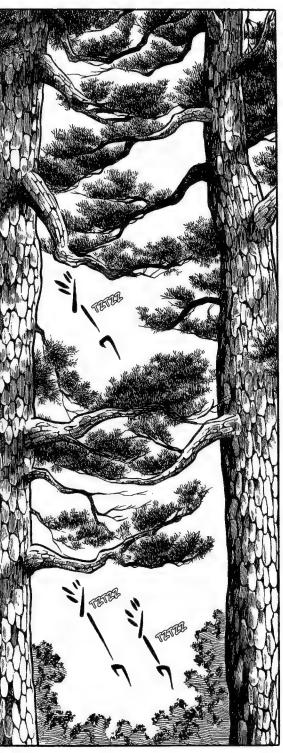


CAPÍTULO 19
ESCURIDÃO

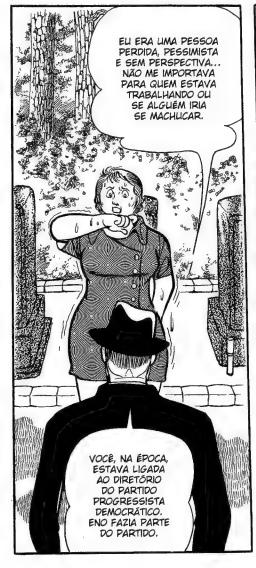


















MUITAS PESSOAS
QUE SE ENVOLVERAM
NAQUELES CASOS,
COMO EU, AINDA ESTÃO
SOLTAS POR AÍ. E
AGORA, POR ALGUMA
RAZÃO, ESTAMOS SENDO
APAGADOS, UM A UM.
EU TAMBÉM CHEGUEI A
SOFRER UM ATENTADO.
MAS POR QUE?

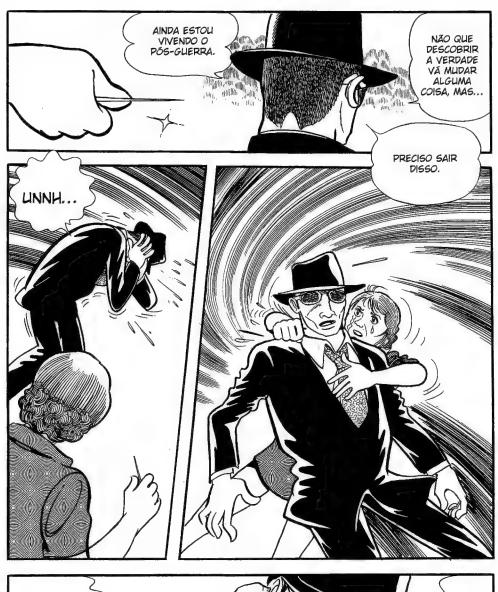
















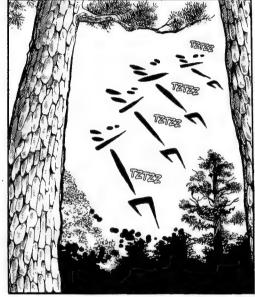










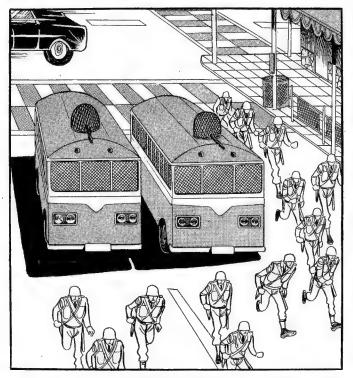






























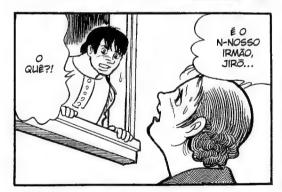


















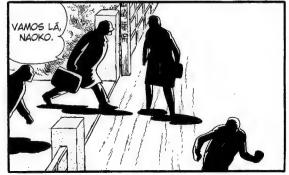




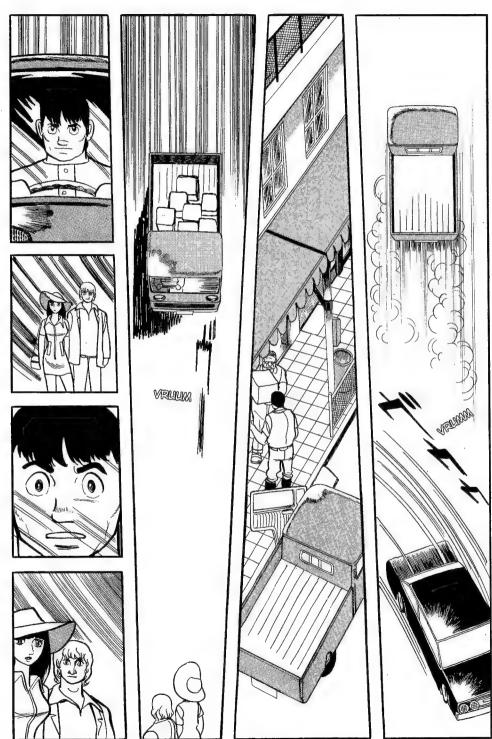




















































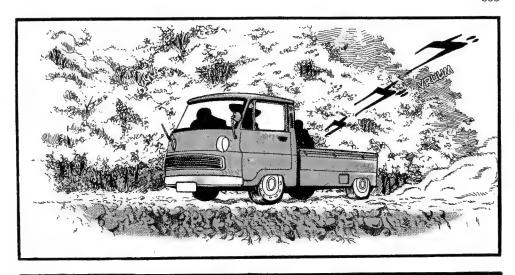
























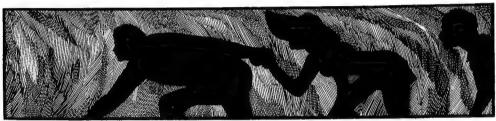


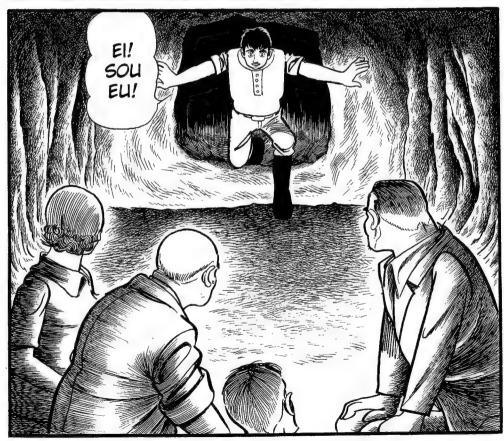
















































































QUERO
PERGUNTAR
ALGO
A VOCÊ
TAMBÉM.



E AGORA VOCÊ, ICHIRŌ.









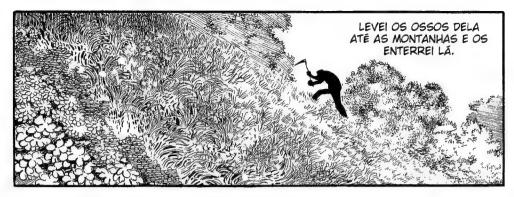
























































MELI PAPEL COMO LIXEIRA TAMBÉM TERÁ CHEGADO AO FIM!





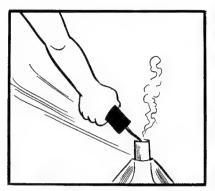








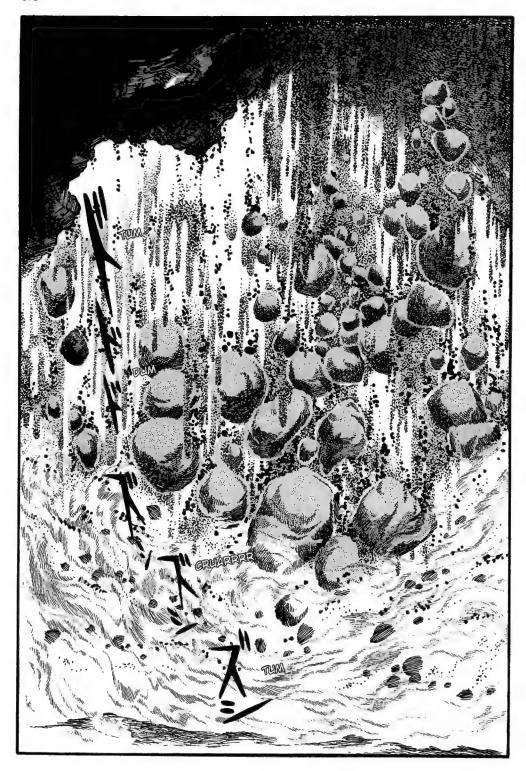


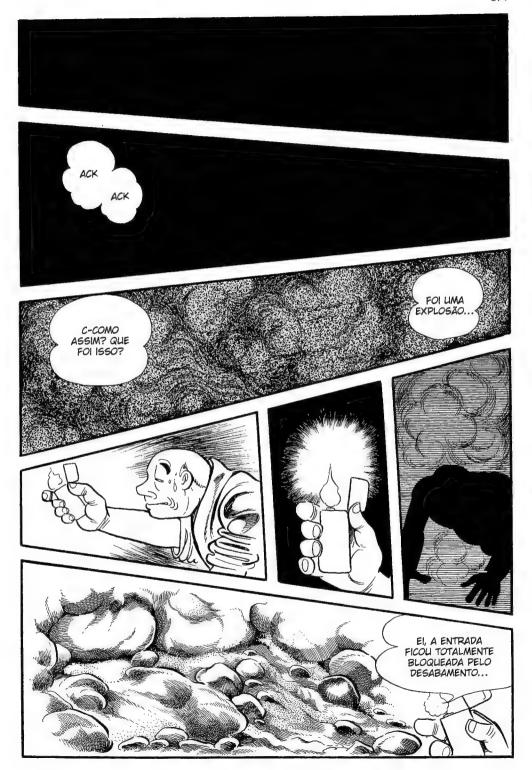












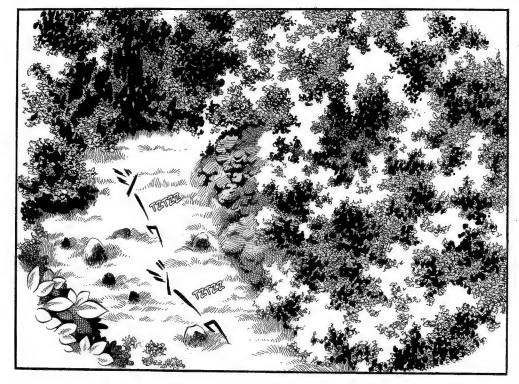














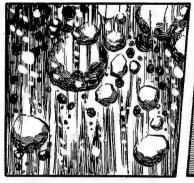




















IDIO-

TAS!!



VOCÊS

AINDA NÃO

TINHAM

TRAZIDO



SEUS IMBECIS!!

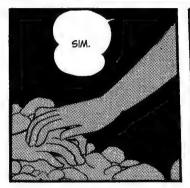
AGORA VOU

SER OBRIGADO

A SOBREVIVER















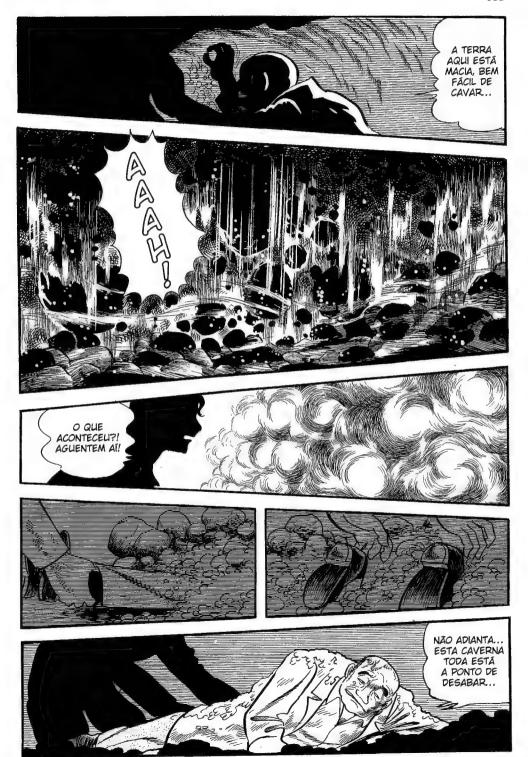






















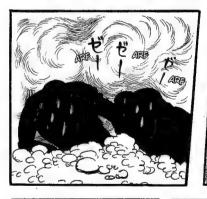


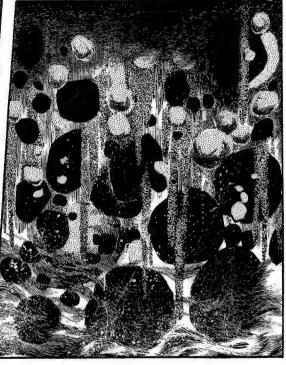




















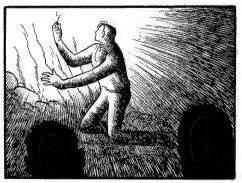










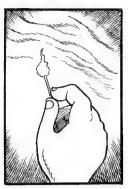








































































16 - CANGÃO DE NINAR TRADICIONAL. HÁ VÁRIAS VERSÕES. A VERSÃO DESTA HQ É A DA REGIÃO DE AOMORI.















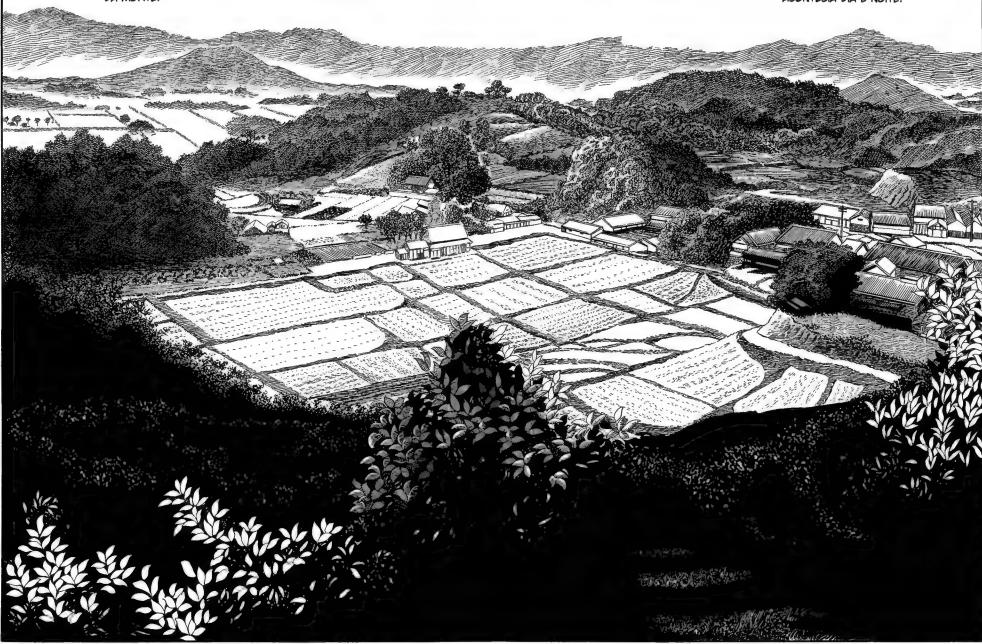




FORAM ENCONTRADOS
QUASE POR ACASO, POR UM
GOLPE DE SORTE. ÀQUELA
ALTURA, ENTRETANTO, A
MAIORIA JÁ TINHA MORRIDO
OU ESTAVA À BEIRA
DA MORTE.

E ASSIM SE PASSARAM...
UMA SEMANA... DEZ
DIAS... E ENTÃO DUAS
SEMANAS, SEM QUE
AS BUSCAS TIVESSEM
RESULTADO.

NO ENTANTO, TODO O ESFORÇO PARECIA EM VÃO. ELES HAVIAM DESAPARECIDO SEM DEIXAR RASTROS. ICHIRŌ, SHIRŌ, AYAKO E HANAO... NINGLIÉM FAZIA IDEIA DE ONDE ELES PODIAM ESTAR. A BUSCA POR ELES, FEITA PELA POLÍCIA E PELOS MORADORES DA REGIÃO, ACONTECIA DIA E NOITE.





























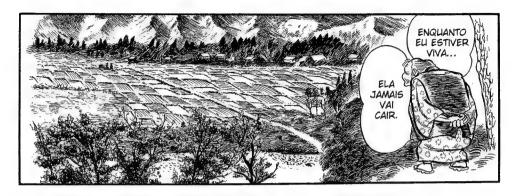








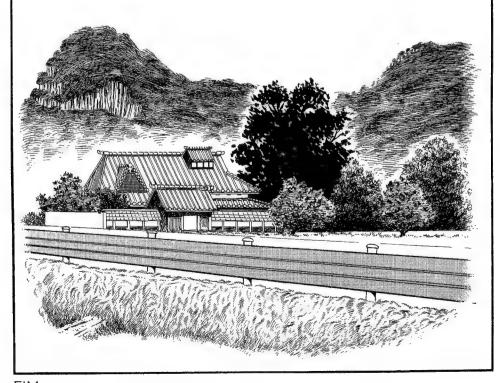




3 DE JUNHO, 1973.

NO TRIBUNAL DISTRITAL DE TÓQUIO, HOUVE UM PARECER REFERENTE AO JULGAMENTO DO FINADO TOMIO YŪTENJI. A SÉRIE DE ASSASSINATOS QUE TERMINOU COM A MORTE DE GOSEI KINJO FOI CONSIDERADA UMA QUESTÃO QUE FUGIA À JURISDIÇÃO DA CORTE, E O CASO DELE FOI TRANSFERIDO PARA O MINISTÉRIO DE RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES.

NUNCA MAIS SE OLIVILI FALAR EM AYAKO.

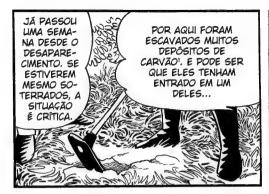




Ayako foi publicado originalmente em partes na revista Big Comic, da Shogakukan. Quando da publicação no formato de livro, Tezuka fez, como de hábito, algumas correções e modificações na Ho. A mais importante delas foi a troca das últimas sete páginas da história.

As páginas que seguem são essas que, publicadas na Big Comic, ficaram de fora das edições posteriores. Elas mostram um final alternativo para o mangá. Esta edição brasileira é a primeira a publicá-las fora do Japão.













1 - N.T. NO ORIGINAL, É USADO O TERMO 炭穴 (BURACO DE CARVÃO): "POR AQUI HÁ VÁRIOS BURACOS DE CARVÃO."





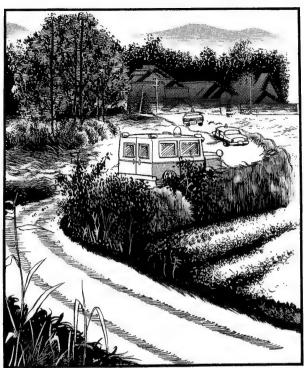


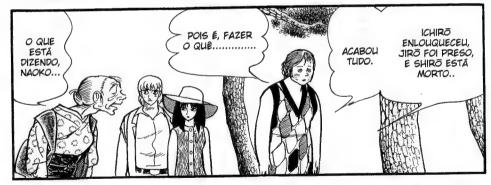










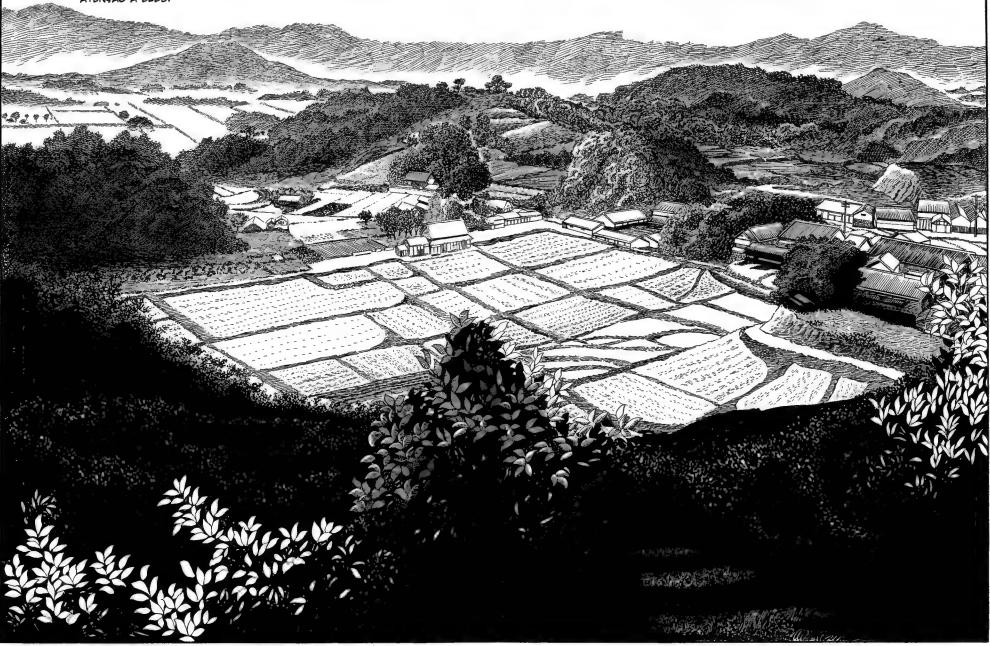




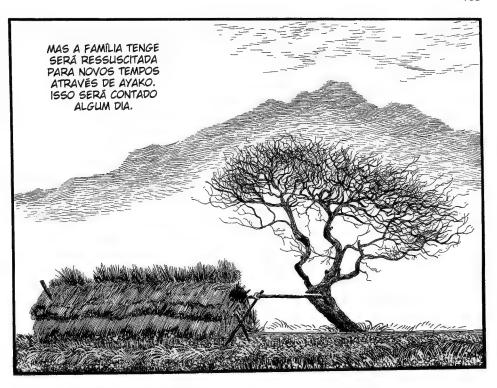


2 - N.T. NO TEXTO ORIGINAL, É USADO O VERBO つぶれる (TSUBURERU), QUE SIGNIFICA FALIR.

ICHIRŌ FOI INTERNADO NO HOSPITAL PSIQUIÁTRICO PARA NUNCA MAIS SAIR. SHIRŌ E O DOUTOR YAMAZAKI TIVERAM DISCRETO FUNERAL EM CERIMÔNIA PRIVADA.³ NO DIA 3 DE JUNHO DE 1973, ACONTECEU O PRIMEIRO JULGAMENTO DE TOMIO YŪTENJI. O CRIME DE ABANDONO DE CORPO DO CASO YODOYAMA E DO ASSASSINATO DE ORYŌ HAVIAM PRESCRITO, MAS HAVIA UMA SÉRIE DE OUTROS CRIMES E O ASSASSINATO DE GOSEI KINJO... O CASO PROVOCOU PROBLEMAS DIPLOMÁTICOS E DISCUSSÕES QUE PARECEM NÃO TER FIM.



3 - NO ORIGINAL, 密轉 (MISSOLI). SIGNIFICA CERIMÔNIA PRIVADA, ONDE SOMENTE FAMILIARES E AMIGOS MUITO PRÓXIMOS PARTICIPAM, DIFERENTE DE 本葬 (HON'SOLI), FLINERAL FORMAL, COMO A CERIMÔNIA FÚNEBRE DE SAKLIEMON TENGE, NA PARTE 2, E DE TADASSHI ENO, NA PARTE 1. TADASSHI B), NA PARTE 11E 1.



POSFÁCIO

POR OSAMU TEZUKA

Ayako foi publicada em partes pela revista *Big Comic* ao longo de um ano e meio. Na verdade, o plano inicial era que se tornasse uma obra bem mais longa. E o seu fim repentino aconteceu não porque a inspiração acabou ou porque enjoei da história, mas por um imprevisto. A HQ contida neste livro seria apenas um prólogo. Ainda assim, estou satisfeito por ter conseguido, de alguma maneira, concluir o trabalho.

A princípio, queria escrever algo como *Irmãos Karamázov*, de Dostoi-évski, em que descreveria o relacionamento de várias personagens de uma família dentro do contexto histórico do pós-guerra. Não me interessava contar uma história linear do pós-guerra, portanto transformei os Tenge em flo condutor. Numa família abastada, com costumes de uma época anterior à Grande Guerra, as ideologias se enfrentam violentamente. E dentro desse emaranhado de conflitos pensei em descrever a vitalidade do povo japonês.

Ayako se conclui aqui, mas a história de sua protagonista, depois disso, se desenvolveria seguindo a fantástica vida dela. Tenho grande vontade de desenhar isso.

Gostaria de agradecer profundamente às pessoas que me auxiliaram com os materiais de referência e aos leitores que me encorajaram durante a publicação na revista.

E gostaria de acrescentar que fui avisado de que o uso dos ideogramas "奇子", para escrever "Ayako", poderia ser problemático. O editor responsável, sr. Konishi, estava bastante incomodado com este título e quando perguntei sobre isso depois, fiquei extremamente embaraçado ao saber que o nome de sua esposa é Ayako.

PREFÁCIO DA EDIÇÃO BRASILEIRA

POR ROGÉRIO DE CAMPOS

Um soldado japonês não se rende. Quando as Forças Armadas norte-americanas retomaram Guam, em agosto de 1944, o sargento Shōichi Yokoi se escondeu no interior da ilha e esperou a hora de contra-atacar. Não foi o único. Muitos outros soldados fizeram o mesmo, mas depois foram presos, mortos ou, pior, renderam-se.

O próprio governo japonês rendeu-se, um ano após a Batalha de Guam. Mas ninguém avisou Shōichi Yokoi, que continuou em Guam por quase 28 anos, escondido em uma caverna que ele mesmo escavou. Comia frutas, nozes, peixes, lagartos e ratos. No dia 24 de janeiro de 1972, dois moradores locais viram Yokoi pescando e, curiosos, aproximaram-se. Ele assustou-se, tentou atacá-los, mas estava muito fraco e foi facilmente dominado. Na delegacia, acabou contando a sua incrível história.

Yokoi voltou ao Japão já como uma celebridade, um herói de guerra, a encarnação da disciplina militar japonesa. Para as forças políticas de direita, era quase um sinal divino de que finalmente chegara a hora de revogar ou ao menos modificar o artigo 9º da Constituição japonesa, que impede o país de se envolver em guerras ou mesmo de manter suas Forças Armadas¹.

Essa Constituição entrou em vigor em maio de 1947, quando o Japão ainda estava sob o controle das Forças de Ocupação Aliadas. O artigo 9°

^{1 &}quot;Artigo 9º Aspirando sinceramente à paz mundial baseada na justiça e na ordem, o povo japonês renuncia para sempre ao uso da guerra como direito soberano da nação ou à ameaça e ao uso da força como meio de se resolver disputas internacionais.

Com a finalidade de cumprir o objetivo do parágrafo anterior, as forças do exército, da marinha e da aeronáutica, como qualquer outra força potencial de guerra, jamais serão mantidas. O direito à beligerância do Estado não será reconhecido."

teria sido, segundo alguns historiadores, escrito por Charles Louis Kades, um assessor do general Douglas MacArthur, o supremo comandante das Forças Aliadas. Mas, mesmo que a versão oficial esteja certa e que o artigo tenha sido escrito pelo então primeiro-ministro Kijūrō Shidehara, ele provavelmente o fez sob pressão dos norte-americanos, que impuseram cláusulas semelhantes às constituições alemã e italiana votadas no pós-guerra.

Ao menos no discurso, o objetivo do artigo 9º era transformar o Japão em uma espécie de "Suíça asiática". Fazer do Japão um país neutro que, com seu exemplo, promovesse a paz em toda a região. Livre de gastos e tarefas militares, o país poderia se dedicar integralmente ao progresso de seu povo. E, para garantir que nenhuma outra nação ousasse atacar o Japão, os "gentis" norte-americanos mantiveram mais de cem bases militares no país e tomaram a província de Okinawa.

Seja quem for o responsável pela sua redação, o fato é que o artigo 9º foi adotado com entusiasmo pelo povo japonês. Ironicamente, foram os norte-americanos e a direita japonesa (da qual Shidehara era representante) que passaram a pressionar, em vão, para a revogação ou reforma do tal artigo.

Apesar do pacifismo estar no discurso de quase todas as forças políticas, é principalmente a esquerda que, no parlamento, tem lutado pela manutenção e aplicação plena do artigo 9º e contra os subterfúgios do militarismo ainda presente no Estado. Ainda que o país não tenha Forças Armadas, tem suas Forças de Autodefesa. Os gastos militares do Japão estão entre os maiores do planeta. E as bases norte-americanas, em vez de garantirem a neutralidade do Japão, transformaram o país em uma espécie de posto avançado das Forças Armadas dos Estados Unidos, com a ativa cumplicidade da direita japonesa. Foi assim durante a Guerra da Coreia (1950-1953) e tem sido assim na Guerra Fria com a China. E foi assim também durante a Guerra do Vietnã, quando Okinawa havia se tornado um importante ponto de partida dos B52 que iam bombardear o Vietnã e um depósito de ogivas nucleares e armas químicas (gás sarin, agente laranja...). Isso tudo era tido como teoria da conspiração, até que, em 1969, aconteceu um vazamento de tanques com essas armas químicas em Okinawa e várias pessoas foram hospitalizadas.

Manifestações contra a Guerra do Vietnã envolveram milhões de pessoas no Japão entre os anos de 1960 e 1970. Dos diversos budismos aos diversos marxismos, várias correntes de pensamento criaram seus grupos de oposição à guerra. Mas nenhum teve a visibilidade da Federação das Associações Autônomas dos Estudantes, mais conhecida como Zengakuren. Já no final da década de 1950, ela protestava contra o Tratado de Cooperação Mútuo e Segurança entre os Estados Unidos e Japão (que prevê a existência das bases militares norte-americanas). Em 1960, membros da Zengakuren chegaram a invadir a residência do primeiro-ministro e um aeroporto onde o presidente Eisenhower desembarcaria para uma visita oficial ao Japão – por causa disso, a visita foi cancelada.

Em uma das manifestações de 1960, uma estudante, Michiko Kamba, foi morta pela polícia. Cedo, a *Zengakuren* aprendeu que precisaria saber se defender da polícia nas manifestações. As fotos dos estudantes japoneses, com capacetes, máscaras e varas de bambu, inspiraram ativistas franceses do Maio de 68, em Paris.

Além de protestarem contra os Estados Unidos, os estudantes protestavam contra a generalizada presença no governo japonês de políticos que tinham sido parte do mesmo governo que levara o país à Segunda Guerra Mundial. O Tribunal Militar Internacional, que após a Guerra julgou os crimes dos dirigentes japoneses e condenou diversos militares, deixou de fora o imperador Hirohito, os demais membros da família real, os magnatas e os líderes políticos da direita. O gângster Yoshio Kodama, ligado à extremadireita e envolvido com todo tipo de crime (de guerra ou não), chegou a ser preso, mas foi liberado pelo serviço de inteligência norte-americano em troca de sua ajuda na luta contra o comunismo. Não era preciso muita perspicácia para notar que o *Seiyūkai*, partido dominante na primeira metade do século XX e supostamente extinto em 1945, havia apenas mudado de nome e agora era o *Jiyūminshutō* (PLD - Partido Liberal Democrata), que tem dominado a política japonesa desde então.

E o PLD logo descobriu um dos culpados pela rebeldia da juventude: os quadrinhos, principalmente os *gekiga*, quadrinhos adultos que falavam de crimes, de injustiça social, de sexo e outros temas raros nos mangás das

grandes editoras. Eram a leitura favorita dos jovens proletários, mas acabaram adotados com paixão pela juventude em geral, ao ponto de mesmo as grandes editoras passarem, nos anos 1960, a trazer autores e temas dos *gekiga* para as suas revistas. As fronteiras entre os *gekiga* e os mangás foram se tornando cada vez menos definidas. Parecia chegar a época da realização da profecia feita no início do século XX por Shimokawa Bokoten, pioneiro dos animês e mangás: "vivemos o período de transição em que a arte burguesa está em declínio e a arte do povo, como a ilustração e o mangá, está em ascensão"².

A série Ashita no Joe ("Joe do Amanhã"), que conta a história de um jovem boxeador pobre, tornou-se uma das favoritas dos campi universitários. Quando alguns dos integrantes do Zengakuren resolveram ir ao extremo e montar o célebre grupo de guerrilha urbana Exército Vermelho do Japão (Sekigun), anunciaram: "Levaremos até o final a missão histórica que nos foi dada. Irmãos e irmãs do Japão! Camaradas proletários! Primeiros estágios do levante armado: Revolução Mundial! Banzai! Exército Vermelho, banzai! E, finalmente, queremos deixar claro: nós somos 'Joe do Amanhã'!". Muitos dos mais importantes quadrinistas japoneses colaboraram com a Nihon Rōdō Kumiai (Central Sindical Japonesa), com desenhós e quadrinhos. Até mesmo o duo Fujiko Fujio, criador do tão popular Doraemon, criou uma HQ sobre o camarada Mao Tse Tung, em 1969. A revista mainstream de quadrinhos juvenis Shonen Jump (na qual surgiriam Dragon Ball e Cavaleiros do Zodíaco) costumava publicar, no final da década de 1960, fotos das manifestações estudantis com legendas simpáticas ao movimento.

O Partido Liberal Democrata iniciou, então, o seu contra-ataque: em 1967, fez aprovarem a criação do *Seishōnen Taisaku Honbu*, um departamento policial encarregado de monitorar os mangás. Também criou uma lista negra de quadrinhos e passou a incentivar e a se alimentar de grupos religiosos e associações de pais em campanha contra editoras que publicavam

² Citado por Sharon Kinsella em Adult Manga: Culture & Power in Contemporary Japanese Society (University of Hawaii Press: Honolulu, 2000).

quadrinhos "tóxicos", e contra as livrarias que os distribuíam. A justificativa declarada era conter os "excessos" de violência e erotismo dos mangás, mas o objetivo claro era acabar com a liberdade que reinava nos quadrinhos japoneses. Em algum momento dos anos 1960, os moralistas resolveram contrapor os novos quadrinhos adultos aos quadrinhos "sadios", aos mangás de Osamu Tezuka, o "Walt Disney japonês".

A influência de Disney sobre Tezuka é admitida com entusiasmo pelo próprio mangaka. Mas as diferenças entre um e outro saltam à vista. Para começar, enquanto Tezuka era um desenhista impressionantemente prolífero e criativo, Disney mal desenhava, nem mesmo sua famosa assinatura é criação dele. Disney foi um empresário. Tezuka, mais que tudo, foi um artista. E enquanto Disney colocava "sua" assinatura em histórias em quadrinhos produzidas por artistas anônimos, seu fã japonês era um grande incentivador de novos autores. Por fim, é bem sabido que, quando o macarthismo invadiu Hollywood, Disney foi correndo se oferecer como dedo-duro na caça aos comunistas. Tezuka, quando o movimento de censura aos quadrinhos ficou mais forte, saiu em defesa dos gekiga. Falou publicamente e diversas vezes contra a censura e pelo direito dos quadrinhos tratarem de todos os temas. Foi além: em 1967, criou uma revista, a COM, na qual os jovens e veteranos mangaka pudessem fazer suas experimentações e tratar, com total liberdade, de todos os tipos de temas, inclusive sexo³. O editorial é quase um manifesto político:

Dizem que esta é a Era de Ouro dos mangás. Mas, então, por que tantos trabalhos excepcionais não têm como ser publicados? A verdade é que muitos *mangaka* se matam de trabalhar, são forçados à servidão, à submissão e às cruéis exigências do comercialismo. Com esta revista, mostrarei o que é o verdadeiro mangá narrativo. *COM* é a revista dos camaradas que amam os mangás.

E Tezuka decidiu que ele mesmo iria fazer quadrinhos adultos "sujos".

Esse movimento de Tezuka, nos anos 1960, tem base no seu desejo de ver os quadrinhos serem reconhecidos como uma linguagem capaz de retratar todos os aspectos do mundo (inclusive os mais terríveis). Mas também tem base na sua urgência em usar suas ferramentas contra uma inimiga que ele vê criar músculos: a guerra. A partir da segunda metade da década de 1960, o pacifismo, que já estava presente em suas primeiras criações, fala mais alto, contra os bombardeios norte-americanos no Vietnã e contra o militarismo japonês que tenta mostrar suas garras novamente.

Tezuka viveu a Segunda Guerra Mundial. Criança, penou quando sua escola se transformou em uma espécie de campo de treinamento militar, e sentiu na pele os maus-tratos cometidos pelos militares contra a população civil. À época, por causa dos exercícios militares, ficou bem doente. Em setembro de 1944, as aulas foram canceladas, e Tezuka, junto de seus colegas de escola, foi obrigado a trabalhar em uma fábrica de armas em Ōsaka. Apelidado de "Anão", estava longe de ser um entusiasta do tal trabalho e dos exercícios militares, e por isso era castigado constantemente. Um dos castigos era ficar na torre de vigia. De lá, viu os aviões norte-americanos se aproximando:

Quando a sirene gritou avisando do ataque aéreo, vi o esquadrão de bombardeiros dos Estados Unidos vindo em nossa direção. Seguiam a linha do rio Yodogawa. Mal tive tempo de raciocinar, e assim que pensei "eles vieram", bombas incendiárias caíram sobre nós. O barulho era como o de uma chuva forte. Achei que iria morrer, exposto no topo da torre de vigia. Uma bomba passou a dois metros de mim e atingiu o telhado que estava logo abaixo. Mais tarde, soube que essa bomba matou todas as pessoas que haviam corrido para o abrigo antiaéreo que havia debaixo desse prédio. Desci a torre de vigia gritando feito um louco. Ao meu redor, o chão era um mar de fogo [...] as casas em volta pegavam fogo, crepitando. Então, caiu a chuva misturada com cinzas. Caminhei até o rio, vendo as crateras abertas pelas bombas onde se amontoavam objetos que se assemelhavam a pedaços de seres humanos e que eram, de fato, pedaços de seres humanos!

Podemos tentar traduzir o horror em números: 57% da cidade de Ōsaka foi destruída nessa sequência de ataques. Dez mil pessoas morreram; mulheres e crianças eram a maioria. Em apenas uma das noites, foram despejadas sobre a cidade 70 mil bombas incendiárias. Quantos foram os mutilados? Quantas crianças ficaram órfãs? Quantos pais perderam seus filhos?

Na sequência da rendição japonesa, Tezuka passou fome (como a maioria da população), viu a brutalidade das Forças de Ocupação, e, em certa ocasião, apanhou na rua de soldados norte-americanos porque isso simplesmente os divertia.

A Guerra do Vietnã fez reavivar essas memórias e a indignação. E essa indignação passa a estar presente em seus mangás. Até mesmo suas HQs para crianças tratam do assunto. *Tsuiraku-ki*, uma história curta publicada em 1969 na revista infanto-juvenil *Shonen Champion*, fala, por exemplo, da fabricação artificial de heróis pela máquina de propaganda militar. Conta a história de um piloto que é morto pelos seus superiores militares porque já havia sido dado como morto e transformado em herói de guerra.

Ayako começa quando a Guerra acabou. Não mostra batalhas e não fala das pessoas que passavam fome nas ruas do país. Fala das elites: a aristocracia rural, a alta burocracia, os ricos, os líderes políticos nacionais... Aqueles que nunca passam fome, mas que representam tão bem certo tipo de miséria, a moral. A hipocrisia e o cínico egoísmo com que, por trás da pompa e do suposto respeito às tradições, vão se acomodando confortavelmente em todas as situações. Assim como lucraram com a guerra, lucram colaborando com as Forças de Ocupação e vão lucrar depois, vendendo pedaços do Estado para a Yakuza. Ayako é a grande história do Japão pós-guerra contada pelo maior de seus quadrinistas.

Ayako foi publicada originalmente em capítulos na revista *Big Comic*. Estreou na edição lançada no dia 25 de janeiro de 1972, ou seja, no dia seguinte à descoberta do sargento Shōichi Yokoi na ilha de Guam. Os parentes de Yokoi contam que ele jamais se adaptou ao novo Japão. Tinha saudades de Guam e tornou-se um pacifista. Mas permaneceu como o símbolo do heroico guerreiro que, enterrado, espera a hora da voltar a matar. A esse símbolo, Tezuka contrapõe a menina Ayako, uma vida que quer apenas voltar a viver.





